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On Situation of Our Country and Tasks of League of Korean Youth in Japan

KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG, Sep. 27 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan, the second home-visiting group of Korean educational workers in Japan and the home-visiting group of the Korean high school students in Japan and made a program speech on September 24, 1974.

The shorthand text of the speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reads in full:

I am very happy to meet today comrades representatives of Korean youth, comrades representatives of students and comrades representatives of educational workers in Japan who are valiantly fighting there for the fatherland, defence of the democratic, national rights and for the reunification of the fatherland. It is thanks to the powerful struggle you comrades have waged for defending the democratic, national rights that today we have come to meet like this in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire people, educational workers, youth and students in the homeland, warmly welcome you comrades and extend warm greetings to you.

We often meet in Pyongyang delegations of foreign countries and always meet workers in various domains of our country, but it pleases us most to meet the compatriots who have come to the homeland from Japan. Still fresh in my memory is how I was pleased to meet the students of the soccer team of the Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo and the song and dance circle of the Korean Primary School in Yokohama and how impressive it was for me to meet the students of the music and sports circle of Korea University, who had once come to the homeland.

Very deep is the kindred affection among the people. Each time we hear the news that compatriots, brothers and sisters who are living, undergoing hardships in an alien land are to visit the homeland and particularly, we meet the compatriots who have come to the homeland, a thousand emotions and excitements well in our mind.

I am immensely pleased today to meet Korean youth and students and educational workers who have come to the homeland from Japan. It is not the feeling entertained by me alone, but you are also of the same feeling and, more, all the people of our country will feel alike, I think.

When we meet the youth, students and people of south Korea after reunifying the country in future just as we do, it will please and impress us all the more.

This meeting of ours today, I think, will be imprinted forever on your memories and on my mind as a significant meeting.

You are so greatly overjoyed at this meeting today that you are shedding tears of emotion. You being so excited, I also feel a lump in my throat and my voice fails to make a speech.

Comrades, calm yourselves.

We will meet again in the future in the course of waging together the revolutionary struggle. Let us all struggle well to the end, meeting and parting, parting and meeting again on the one road of revolution and thus accomplish the cause of national reunification, the greatest aspiration of our nation, without fail.

Today I would like to tell you comrades about the situation obtaining in our country and about some tasks facing the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

1. On Situation of Our Country

It is necessary, I think, for you on a visit to the homeland to acquaint yourselves well with the situation obtaining in our country before returning.

Today the situation of our country is very good. Though the south Korean reactionaries and the U.S. and Japanese and other reactionaries of the world are maliciously trying to defame our Republic, the general situation is developing more and more in favour of our revolution.

The most important target of struggle put forth by our Party today is to realize the country's reunification, the greatest desire and cherished aspiration of our nation.

Our Party has advanced three tasks to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

The first task is to powerfully push ahead with the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. Only when the socialist construction is dynamically pushed ahead in the northern half of the Republic, is it possible to solidly build up the base of revolution, and only when the base of revolution is solidly built up, is it possible to fulfil the cause of national reunification with success. The revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic is the basic wherewithal for the victory of our revolution.

The second task is to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea by actively supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people. The reunification of the country will not be achieved only with the successful socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. When the democratic movement of the south Korean people develops, the democratic forces of south Korea and the socialist forces of the northern half will be united and the cause of national reunification achieved with success.

The third task is to strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces. The enemies with whom we are standing face to face are the south Korean reactionaries as well as the reactionaries of the United States and Japan. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are the leading chieftains of reaction in the world. In order to fight and win the chieftains of the world reaction, our people should cement unity with all the revolutionary forces of the world. We should unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the peoples of the third world countries, unite with the peoples of the countries fighting for national independence, unite with the working class of the capitalist countries fighting against oppression and exploitation by capital and unite with all the peace-loving people of the world.

As mentioned above, only by successfully carrying on the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic to solidly build up the base of revolution, supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea and cementing the unity with the international revolutionary forces, can we win in the fight against the chieftains of the world reaction, reunify the fatherland and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

I think that you may clearly acquaint yourselves with the situation obtaining in our country when you are told of how the three tasks for national reunification put forward by our Party are now being carried out in the homeland.

I will tell you first about the situation of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

To build socialism in the northern half of the Republic is a line maintained all along by our Party since our country was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

For building socialism and communism, it is imperative to fulfil three revolutions, namely, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As we have already said on various occasions, socialism and communism are by no means built only by constructing many factories and making the chimneys of factories give off volumes of smoke. The historic experiences show that in order to successfully build socialism and communism, the two fortresses for the building of communism, the material and ideological fortresses, must be captured alike without fail. For capturing both the material and ideological fortresses, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be thoroughly carried out.

Now our Party puts forth the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the most important tasks in socialist construction and is energetically striving to fulfil them.

Our Party is powerfully carrying on the ideological revolution above all.

The main point in the ideological revolution is to arm all the Party members, working people and youth with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of our Party.

The Korean revolution must be fulfilled by the Korean people themselves under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. To this end, all the Party members and working people should be firmly armed with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of our Party. If a Korean is not armed with the idea of our Party but espouses the idea of a Party of other country, he cannot be called a man who lives for the Korean revolution, and he cannot make the Korean revolution well. The Party members and working people can successfully fulfil the Korean revolution only when all of them are solidly armed with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of our Party and have the unswerving stand and viewpoint of knowing no other idea than the idea of our Party.

In order to arm the Party members and working people with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of our Party, a powerful struggle must be waged against the capitalist, feudal Confucian, revisionist and flunkeyist ideas and all other antiquated ideas.

The struggle against the antiquated ideas is not a struggle against the persons themselves who have them, but an ideological struggle for rooting out the old ideas remaining in the mind of people. The ideological struggle must under no circumstances be carried out by forcible means.

The basic way for liquidating the old ideas is to strengthen study and organisational life. We are striving to uproot the old ideas remaining in the minds of the Party members and working people and arm them with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of our Party by the method of educating and the method of strengthening organisational life. Now in the homeland, a strict discipline of all people studying has been established and the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth take an active part in the organisational life of the LSWY, the Trade Union members in the organisational life of the Trade Union, the members of the Union of Agricultural Working People in the organisational life of the UAWP, the Women's Union members in the organisational life of the Women's Union and the Party members in the Party organisational life.

When all the Party members and working people are firmly armed with the *Juche* idea and guided to breathe with the *Juche* idea at any time and in any place and act in accordance with the demand of the *Juche* idea, a greater victory will be won in the socialist construction. When the whole bodies of the people are filled with the *Juche* idea, all the Party members, working people, soldiers and youth and students will be firmly united with one idea and one will; and when the entire people are united with one mind and one will, the socialist construction will be dynamically pushed ahead and the difficulties cropping up in the revolutionary struggle be successfully overcome.

What is important next in the ideological revolution is to educate all the people in the love of work.

Labour in socialist society is the most sacred and honourable thing. Those who hate to work and like to eat the bread of idleness are not welcomed anywhere in our society.

There is mental and physical labour in labour; everybody should do work, either mental or physical. All the people should work in communist society, too.

Our Party advanced the line of revolutionizing and working-classizing all the members of society by strengthening the ideological revolution. To revolutionize and working-classize all the members of society is the basic aim of the ideological revolution.

Now the ideological revolution is going well in the homeland. With the successful progress of the ideological revolution, the technical revolution is also going well and all the revolutionary tasks put forward by the Party are being successfully fulfilled. Recently in particular, the Party centre directly sent groups for three revolutions down to factories, enterprises and co-operative farms to help the workers of the lower units, with the result that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are going on successfully.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, the technical revolution should be energetically pushed ahead along with the ideological revolution. Only when the political and ideological preparations of the people are backed by material forces through the technical revolution can our revolutionary forces grow strong.

The technical revolution is an important revolutionary task to consolidate the economic foundation of the country and free the working people from toilsome work. The technical revolution should be regarded not one-sidedly as a task to consolidate the material foundation, but always as a political task.

Some people think that the technical revolution has its purpose simply in developing technique and productive forces and producing greater material wealth to eat well, dress well and lead a material life of plenty. But, the purpose of the technical revolution does not confine to this alone. The more important purpose of the technical revolution is to free all the working people from arduous and difficult labour. Even though goods are produced in great quantities on the one hand through the development of technology, if the working people do toilsome and harmful labour and their health is affected, on the other, it is of no use at all. For instance, though it is said that technology is developed in Japan, the people are greatly suffering from serious air pollution. We cannot say that such technological development conforms to the purpose of the technical revolution.

The technical revolution is primarily a struggle for freeing all the working people from back-breaking and difficult labour. We say simply technical revolution to avoid long words, but, to express correctly, we should call it the revolution for freeing the working people from arduous labour.

It is the most important revolutionary task facing the communists to free the working people from arduous and difficult labour. Needless to say, it is very important to emancipate the working people from exploitation and oppression. But, this is not enough. Only by relieving even from arduous labour the working people freed from exploitation and oppression after the overthrow of the old exploiting system can the communists say that they have fully discharged their duty. It is the most important revolutionary task to free the working people from arduous labour after liberating them from oppression by imperialism and exploiter classes.

Thus, the technical revolution is not a technical and business-like task for producing mass consumption goods and equipment in greater quantities, but a task of political character.

When consumer goods and equipment are not only produced in great quantities but also manufactured easily, the people who use them will feel at ease. When rice is produced easily, the mind of the people who eat it will also be light. If it is produced with difficulty, the mind of the people who eat it will not be comfortable and rice would not go down the throat well. Those who do not care with what difficulty the peasants produced rice but think only of their eating well are not men of conscience and thinking so is the idea of the exploiter classes such as landlords and capitalists.

We have not yet completely freed the working people from toilsome labour nor have we abolished the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial labour, between physical and mental labour. We intend to do away with the distinction between heavy and light labour, distinction between agricultural and industrial labour, free women from the heavy burdens of household chores and, furthermore, abolish the distinction between physical and mental labour. By making the working people turn out quantities of goods while working with ease we plan to enable all the members of society to work according to their ability and receive distribution according to their needs. This is the very target of communism.

Such tasks cannot, of course, be carried out in a short time. Therefore, it is prescribed in the report to the Fifth Congress of our Party that the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work will be markedly narrowed during the Six-Year Plan period.

The tasks of the technical revolution are being successfully fulfilled in our country today.

The most toilsome work in our country is the labour in the domain of extractive industries such as felling trees, excavating coal and ores and doing geological prospecting. So we direct great efforts, in the first place, to the technical revolution in the extractive industries.

No less successful is the progress of the struggle for eliminating the difference between agricultural and industrial work.

Agricultural work is yet more difficult than industrial work. We intend to eliminate the distinction between agricultural and industrial work in a brief period. There is, of course, much work yet to be done in the rural technical revolution. But, no small success has already been made in this domain. Irrigation has been carried out already long ago and electrification has also been realized in our country. And the goal of chemicalization set in the theses on the rural question is expected to be attained about next year.

Mechanization has not yet been fulfilled in the rural districts of our country. We may say that theare is no limit when it comes to the complete mechanization of agriculture. But we are going to fulfil the main things in the mechanization of agriculture by next year by dedicating efforts to it.

The theses on the rural question provides for the supply of 70,000 to 80,000 tractors to the countryside. And that many tractors have already found their way to the rural districts. But, 6 to 8 tractors are needed for each 100 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare....Ed.) of arable land, if we are to complete the mechanization of agriculture. There are areas where many tractors have already been supplied, but a small number of them have gone to some areas. We should supply more tractors to be distributed evenly in all the areas in the future. Then a bigger leap will be made in the agriculture of our country.

This year is a significant year in which we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question. In response to the call of the Party for bringing again a great upsurge in agricultural production, with the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question as a momentum, the peasants have done work with high enthusiasm and the whole country has powerfully assisted the countryside, with the result that a great success has been registered in agricultural production this year.

A recent survey of the situation of farming this year revealed that a very marvellous success is foreseen. It is expected this year that 10 counties will produce 150,000 tons of grain each, 24 counties 100,000 tons and 31 counties 80,000 tons, that is as many as 65 counties will turn out more than 80,000 tons each. Many counties are expected to double their grain output this year compared with last year. Bounteous crops have visited our country this year as we sing in our song: Bumper harvest in apples, in rice and in all other crops. The Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party some time ago took a measure to send to the countryside all the trucks now produced to gather in the plentiful crops in time. From old times they said one might be called rich only when his rice-chest was full and rice pot was filled to overflowing. Now the rice-chests will be filled to overflowing everywhere in our country, which means that our country has become rich and the people will be better off.

It is not because the counties grew larger, but the agricultural productive forces have made radical development that grain output has more than doubled in many counties this year. In other words, all this is a success brought by the rural technical revolution.

Thus, the struggle for industrializing agriculture and the struggle for eliminating the distinction between agricultural and industrial work are progressing very well in our country.

Going well likewise is the fulfilment of the tasks of the technical revolution for freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

The women should be led into public life, if they are to be working-classized. They cannot be working-classized, if they remain at home, not taking part in public life.

And the social emancipation of the women can be practically realized only when they assume work in society. The promulgation of the Law on the Equality of the Sexes alone does not completely solve the problem of emancipating the women. For the practical realization of the social emancipation of the women, they should be led to participate in public life and assume work suitable for their ability, those fit for mental labour undertaking mental labour and those fit for physical labour assuming physical labour. There are many lines of work suitable for women in our society. The women can work as doctors and teachers, can work at light industrial factories, can work as saleswomen at stores and work in the domain of public service.

For widely drawing women into public life, the problem of freeing them from the heavy burden of household chores must be solved.

Now the women have to bear the double burden of labour when they participate in public life. In other words, the women have to do work just like men in society and do such household chores at home as cooking meals, taking care of the children, tending the clothes of the families.

It is very hard for the women physically weaker than men to assume the double burden of labour. Therefore, the Fifth Congress of our Party set it forth as an important task to free the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

What is important in freeing the women from the burden of household chores is, first of all, to widely develop the work of rearing the childrens at state and public expense. The Party and state have built nurseries and kindergartens everywhere, directing much efforts to the work of rearing the children at state and public expense. Today, in our country, 3,500,000 children are growing at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

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Engels said that it is an important communist policy to rear at public expense all the children who left the side of their mothers. And we think that our country is the first to carry this communist policy into practice.

We also throw great energy into the development of light industry. We supply dresses made at factories and produce and supply large quantities of processed food, washing machines, electric rice-cooking pots and other kitchen utensils so that women can do kitchen work and household chores with the cost of less time. Along with this, we take care that the service networks are expanded and better conveniences offered to the population.

Another important question we raised to free the women from the burden of household chores is to introduce water service in the rural villages so that rural women may need not carry water jars on their heads.

When we go out to rural villages, we often find women carrying water jars on their heads. To carry water jars on heads has been a big burden for our women for thousands of years. It was a heavy burden particularly for the women of the village houses far from the wells to carry water. Therefore, our Party is energetically striving to see that women no longer need carry water jars on their heads by introducing water service in the countryside at an early date.

When we visited a rural village some time ago, we met an old woman, who said that she became bent in the back with carrying water all her life, but the women do not carry water jars on their heads at the age of the Workers' Party today, and that it is a wonderful society, indeed, and she felt as if her back straightened in this fine society.

The cultural revolution is also being successfully carried out in our country.

I will not expatiate on the cultural revolution, as you have attended lectures on it and inspected many schools in the homeland this time.

One of the important goals we set in the cultural revolution is to make all the working people possess the knowledge of or above the level of middle schooling.

Considering that all the people who grew after the liberation have mostly finished middle schools, not to speak of the younger generation now growing under the compulsory 11-year education system in force in our country, it is out of question for them to possess the knowledge of middle schooling. What matters here is to enhance the level of general knowledge of the people in their forties or above who had no opportunity of learning before the liberation. We waged a campaign against illiteracy among them right after the liberation, which was followed by a movement to enhance their level up to or above that of the primary school graduate. Now a movement is under way to raise it up to or above that of the middle school graduate. But this movement is progressing rather at slow pace. The reason lies in the fact that the people who could not study in the past show no enthusiasm, saying what is the use of studying at their old age, and another reason is that no strong organisational step is taken to urge them to study hard.

If our Party struggle well and raise the level of knowledge of all the working people up to or above that of the middle school graduate, our country will become one of the most civilized countries in the world. It is the foremost task in the cultural revolution to bring the level of the knowledge of all the working people up to or above that of middle schooling.

The second task in the cultural revolution is to guide all the working people to acquire one kind of technique or more.

We stress that all the students learn one kind of technique or more, besides acquiring the knowledges of natural and social sciences. The call of our Party for all the people to possess one kind of technique or more is being successfully carried into reality.

We are achieving great successes in training national cadres. Right after the liberation, there were in our country only scores of technicians and specialists who deserved to be called intellectuals. But today our country has 600,000 technicians and specialists and their number will increase to more than 1,000,000 in the near future.

We will not stop at bringing up a large army of intellectuals 1,000,000 strong. We intend to intelligentsiaize the whole society under condition of the working-classization of all the members of society in the future.

It would rather sound absurd to put forward the slogan of intelligentsiaization when the working-classization of the whole society is yet to be achieved. But, under condition of the working-classization of the whole society, there is nothing wrong at all in raising the slogan of intelligentsiaization, as it means to make all the members of society intellectuals of working-class nature. Some people might take intelligentsiaization for making one petty bourgeoisie But, this is misunderstanding. In capitalist society in the past, it was a wide-spread common sense to regard the intellectuals as a petty-bourgeois stratum, a vacillating stratum, as they served the capitalists or other classes as a social stratum. But, the intellectuals of socialist society are not like this. In socialist society the intellectuals are the working-class engaged in mental labour. It is true, of course, that mental labour is somewhat easier than physical labour. But the former is by no means easy either.

In training national cadres, our Party is developing an educational system of various forms including the factory college and factory higher technical school where one studies without leaving his job, along with the educational system under which one only studies. Besides, a system has been set up in our country under which all the cadres study 2 hours a day, half a day on Saturday and study a whole month each year at regular schools. Thus, our country has become a land of learning, a land of education, where the entire people study in the true sense of the words under the slogan: Let the whole Party, whole people and whole army study. This is the envy of many people of the world.

Under the correct leadership of our Party, the communist trait of working and living under the slogan "One for all and all for one" is brought into full play among the popular masses in the course of energetically pushing ahead with the ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution, especially in the course of powerfully waging the struggle for dyeing the whole society in one colour, the *Juche* idea. This means the great unity of our socialist society and the vigorous progress of the process of revolutionization and working-classization of our people, the decisive force of national reunification and socialist construction. And this means that the most important problem arising in building communist society, the ideal of mankind, is being solved. It is the great revolutionary features of our country today, one may say, that the entire people are advancing vigorously, united in one political and revolutionary harmonious collective under the slogan "One for all and all for one."

The defences of our country have been built as firm as an iron wall.

We are now brilliantly carrying into effect the unique military line of rearing the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country, which is without an equal in the world and is a pride of us. The entire people of our country are now fully ready to destroy at one blow any enemy, whenever he may come, with the resolution to live together, if they are to live, and die together, if they must die. Therefore, the imperialists dare not rashly provoke our country.

As you know, the U.S. imperialists have committed so many military provocations, among them the incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the spy plane "E.C.-121," only to meet with a powerful retaliation of our people each time. But they dared not pounce upon our country.

With the successful implementation of the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, in which the *Juche* idea is embodied, our socialist fatherland has today become a rich and powerful, mighty country and is racing vigorously toward a high eminence of socialism, enjoying the praises of the world people as the "model country of socialism." Please convey, when you return to Japan, such proud reality of the socialist homeland to the compatriots there.

Then I will tell you about the struggle for democratization which the south Korean people are waging to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland.

These days in south Korea, a vehement struggle of the people of all strata is under way for the democratization of society against the fascist rule of the authorities. The south Korean authorities are clamouring that the growing revolutionary struggle among the south Korean people is a result of our export of revolution. But, this is a nonsensical row.

As we always say, revolution is never exported.

We do not and cannot export revolution.

The south Korean people are rising up in the revolutionary struggle, because they themselves are awakened to truth and revolutionary consciousness.

The south Korean authorities harshly suppress the people today, depriving them even of elementary liberties and rights. This quickens the awakening of the south Korean people and rouses them to a powerful resistance. Resistance comes where there is suppression. Resistance is sure to come where there is suppression and a revolution breaks out where there is resistance.

After faking up the so-called "October revitalization," the south Korean authorities have further intensified suppression of the south Korean people. They have suppressed people right and left, issuing in rapid succession countless suppressive measures labeled as "emergency martial law," "emergency measures," "alert order 'A'" and so forth.

When the south Korean youth and students rose on a massive scale in a struggle against fascism and for democracy in April this year, the south Korean authorities raised a frantic row of suppression. The south Korean authorities imprisoned thousands of collegians and people. They imprisoned poet Kim Ji Ha and other intellectuals and personages of various circles and even the ex-"president" and Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun and other religionists.

After imprisoning at random those who oppose them in south Korea, the south Korean authorities persecute these people under the preposterous pretext that they are linked with us. Each time an "incident" against them occurs in south Korea, the south Korean authorities attempt to lay the blame at our door, fabricating facts to make it appear that it has some connection with us. This is their trite method.

The south Korean authorities are also trying to shift on to us and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) the blame for the "shooting incident" that occurred on August 15 last. This ruse is the height of folly. This "incident" has nothing to do with us and Chongryun.

This "incident" is, no doubt, an intrigue framed by the south Korean reactionaries themselves or their masters.

The "incident" is an intrigue woven to divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people and the world people, as the resistance of the south Korean people would grow stronger and public opinion of the world people would turn against them, if the south Korean authorities continued with the repressive rule as they do now.

The communist, by origin, opposes terrorism against an individual. Because the aim of the communist does not lie in removing a reactionary ruler, but in opposing the fascist system itself and building a new society free from exploitation and oppression. What is the use of replacing "Pak" with "Choe," and "Choe" with "Chang" or "Li" through terrorism, with the fascist system left intact? The question does not lie in an individual ruler but in the fascist system itself.

It is foolish of the enemy to try to shift the blame for the recent "incident" to us. No one who can see through facts will believe it. The south Korean reactionaries hatched a third-rate plot and are making ado. But it is of no use. With no trick can the south Korean reactionaries cover up the truth or hold in check the revolutionary struggle of the people. This is clearly borne out by the reality of south Korea today.

In the last few days it appeared that the attention of people in south Korea was drawn to the "shooting incident." But it was no more than a passing phenomenon. These days the anti-"government" struggle of student youth is again flaring up in south Korea.

A few days ago students of Seoul University and Koryo University rose in struggle, putting up the slogan "Set free the detained students!" Yesterday students of Rihwa Women's University turned out to the struggle demanding an immediate release of the detained students and a guarantee for campus freedom and freedom of speech.

Not only student youth but also workers of south Korea are gallantly rising in struggle. A few days ago the workers of the Ulsan Shipyard rose in revolt. Terrified by this, the puppet police committed barbarous outrages against the workers who turned out to the struggle and arrested more than 860 of them.

All this once again patently proves the truth of revolution that where there is oppression and suppression there always comes resistance.

The south Korean people unanimously hate the present south Korean authorities and are waging an active struggle against them. This is particularly because the south Korean authorities obstruct the reunification of the fatherland and commit the treacherous act of selling off the country.

It can be said that when the south Korean authorities first accepted negotiations with us two years ago, talking about the question of national reunification, among the south Korean people there were some who vainly placed hope on their national conscience. But the south Korean authorities, employing a delaying tactics in the negotiations with us, impeded the progress of the dialogue and, going a step further, openly put forth a claim for the admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations and sought to perpetuate the split of the nation, thus disclosing their true colour in all nakedness to the south Korean people and the people the world over.

We knew from the beginning that the south Korean authorities are the lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. But, as they promised to act no longer as a cat's-paw of the imperialists, we entered into negotiations with them, not asking about their past doings, out of the desire to realise the reunification of the fatherland. However, they broke their promise with us and, later, they resorted to the manoeuvres to perpetuate the split of the nation, more tightly clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces.

The aim of the south Korean authorities is, after all, to keep our country divided into two forever and thereby prolong their days and to leave south Korea forever to be a military base of U.S. imperialism and a commodity market of the Japanese militarists. Such treacherous acts of theirs cannot but arouse hatred and indignation among the south Korean people.

The south Korean people hate the present south Korean authorities and are actively struggling against them also because the south Korean authorities are deeply steeped in irregularity and corruption.

The irregularity and corruption of the south Korean authorities are very unscrupulous. They have illicitly amassed a huge amount of money by exploiting the south Korean people and bartering away the country and the nation and are sated with personal pleasure and prosperity by running companies, hotels and the like with the money.

According to south Korean public opinion, the south Korean authorities are misappropriating a large sum of money from the so-called "aid" given by the United States and Japan. They say that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists give "aid" amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars each every year to south Korea. But, as those who give the "aid" pocket scores of per cent of it, those in high authority in south Korea do the same and their underlings embezzle some of it, only a few pennies remain in the end. The south Korean authorities, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are more closely knit together because of such mutual interests.

All facts go to clearly show that the present south Korean authorities are ferocious fascist elements harshly suppressing the people, traitors obstructing the reunification of the fatherland and selling off the country to the outside forces and chieftain of irregularity and corruption. If the south Korean authorities keep following the road of reaction, the road of treachery to the nation as they do now, it will be impossible in fact to solve the question of national reunification through negotiations with them.

Under the present condition created in our country, it is necessary for the accomplishment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland to realise the democratisation of south Korean society without fail by powerfully waging the struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea. The workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, conscientious religionists and people of all other strata and patriotic, democratic personages in south Korea should more valiantly come out to the struggle for the democratisation of south Korean society.

The support and encouragement of our Party and the entire people in the northern half of the Republic to the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for the democratisation of south Korean society is not an interference in the internal affairs of south Korea nor is it intended to instigate the revolution in south Korea. For the reunification of the fatherland, we put it forth as the noble national duty to support the just struggle of the south Korean people.

Owing to the ruthless fascist repression by the south Korean reactionaries, the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy is now taking a tortuous course. But it will grow in strength in the future and will certainly be crowned with victory.

Now let me go over to the question of unity with the international revolutionary forces.

To strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces is an important guarantee for driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and achieving the final victory of our revolution. We, therefore, are directing deep attention to strengthening unity with the international revolutionary forces, while strengthening our own revolutionary forces in every way.

Our Party takes it as the immovable principle of its external activities to unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the peoples of the third world countries and unite with all the peace-loving people of the world. We are exerting positive efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the third world countries in particular.

Most of the third world countries became independent newly after the Second World War. They had been subjected to the oppression and exploitation alike by the imperialists in the past. Today the third world countries are waging a gallant struggle against imperialism and colonialism and playing an important role in the international arena. The third world is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present time. Therefore, it is very important today to strengthen unity with the third world countries.

Thanks to the correct foreign policy of our Party, the work for strengthening unity with the international revolutionary forces is now going on very successfully. Solidarity between our country and other socialist countries is being further cemented and, especially, unity and cooperation with the third world countries are being consolidated. The peoples of the third world countries are actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria last year unanimously adopted a resolution which was in full agreement with our five-point proposition of national reunification and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. When the Korean question was discussed at the United Nations General Assembly last year, President Houari Boumedienne sent a telegram to the Heads of State of non-aligned countries calling upon them to continue to struggle for a fair solution of the Korean question in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. This year again, in connection with the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations General Assembly, he sent a telegram to the Heads of State of non-aligned countries appealing to them to make all efforts for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

The Third World Youth Conference held in Algeria last July sent us a letter supporting the stand of our Party and the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. All this bespeaks that our country is enjoying the full support and sympathy of many countries and peoples of the third world.

Except a few reactionary countries including the United States and Japan, all countries of the world have now established and want to establish good relations with our country. As you know, Sweden, Denmark and many other capitalist countries have already established diplomatic relations with our country and are developing state relations on good terms.

Even Australia which had participated in the Korean War against us in the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War has established diplomatic relations with our country. These days Ethiopia, too, intends to have good relations with our country.

Ethiopia is the only country of Africa which participated in the Korean War in the past in subservience to the U.S. imperialists. And the Ethiopian Emperor is the only Emperor who visited south Korea. It seems that the Ethiopian people regard this as a great shame and have endured it so far. Recently the Ethiopian youth overthrew the imperial system and I heard that an official of Ethiopia came to our persons and apologized for the mistake committed by the Emperor in the past. He said that his country would develop relations with Korea in order to wipe out the blot left by its wrong participation in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Korea in 1950.

Like this, many countries which were not friendly toward our country in the past have changed their attitude and now have or want to have good relations with our country.

Some countries of Southeast Asia which had kept aloof from our country in the past, having a misunderstanding of the socialist countries, are now also developing relations with our country on good terms.

All these facts tell that friendly and cooperative relations between our country and other countries are developing excellently as never before. Today we have many revolutionary comrades and friends in the world and international solidarity with our revolution is being further strengthened with each passing day.

Then why are the third world countries and progressive people of the world actively supporting us? It is because we put forward the *Juche* idea and are marching forward, holding high the banner of independence.

Ours is an era of independence. Today all the progressive people of the world demand independence and want to live in independence. No one wants to live subjugated to others.

Today even the capitalist countries, to say nothing of the socialist countries and the third world countries, want to follow the road of independence. This can be said also of Japan where you are residing. The overwhelming majority of the people and progressive personages in Japan are stressing independence because they want to free themselves from subjugation to others. In a word, it has now become a world-wide trend that the people are following the road of independence.

The peoples of many countries of the third world make a great point of unity with our country and are supporting and cooperating with us because our country is resolute in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and is taking the road of independence and self-support.

We consider it very important for the whole Party and the entire people to conduct the work for strengthening unity with the international revolutionary forces.

I heard that at the time of its congress the League of Korean Youth in Japan invited youth delegates of many African countries to the congress. It was very good.

If we continue to march forward vigorously, holding aloft the banner of the *Juche* idea, the banner of independence, we will be able to win over more countries and more people. We should win over more people and further strengthen revolutionary unity with the world people and thus thoroughly isolate the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean reactionaries and accelerate the final victory of our revolution.

2. On Tasks of League of Korean Youth in Japan

The basic line maintained by our Party in the struggle for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the complete independence of the country is to vigorously expedite the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, actively support and encourage the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces.

This basic line of our Party puts the following tasks before Chongryun: Firstly, to make the entire compatriots in Japan warmly love and actively defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our socialist fatherland; secondly, to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan; thirdly, to actively support the democratic movement of the south Korean people; fourthly, to strengthen unity with the democratic forces of Japan and the Japanese people and other revolutionary peoples of the world.

Now Chongryun is creditably carrying out the four main tasks based on the basic line maintained by our Party in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the complete independence of the country.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Korean educational workers in Japan who are carrying on their activities under the leadership of Chongryun should organize and conduct their work in accordance with the main tasks of Chongryun.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan should first of all actively struggle to make its organisations revolutionary ones and revolutionize youths.

The circumstances of the Korean youth in Japan are different from those of the youth in the homeland. Figuratively, it can be said that the youth in the homeland are swimming in a placid river without waves, whereas the Korean youth in Japan are swimming in a rough sea where waves are high. The youth in the homeland are working under smooth conditions, whereas the Korean youth in Japan are struggling under very complicated and difficult circumstances.

So to speak, the Korean youth in Japan are now in the enemy's position. This is because the Japanese Government is pursuing a hostile policy toward our country. We do not follow a hostile policy toward Japan. But, as the Japanese Government antagonizes itself to us, we cannot set our mind at ease even for a moment. And the Korean youth in Japan are living in a capitalist society where monopoly capital is ruling, money and power are everything and life is extremely degenerated and corrupt.

In order to carry out with success the work for safeguarding the socialist fatherland, defending the democratic, national rights and supporting the movement for democratisation in south Korea and the work for strengthening unity with the democratic forces of Japan and the world revolutionary people, under such complicated circumstances, the League of Korean Youth in Japan should make the youth organisation a revolutionary one and revolutionize the youth.

As the League of Korean Youth in Japan is working under the conditions where corruption and degeneration, money and power are holding sway and the reactionary rule is enforced, it should build up the organisations of the league into more revolutionary ones than the organisations of the League of Socialist Working Youth in the homeland and train all the youth to have a more strong revolutionary spirit than that of the LSWY members in the homeland. Only then can the League of Korean Youth in Japan pull through any raging storm and successfully carry out the heavy revolutionary tasks assigned to it.

I think there are many obstacles and difficulties in your work. I, also, did work once with the youth in the area ruled by the enemy when I was young. When our country was a colony of Japanese imperialism, I conducted work among the Korean youth in the Kirin area. There were a lot of difficulties and I would run up against obstacles at every step. I think your present conditions are the same. Needless to say, there is a difference between the conditions of the time when we conducted work with the youth and the conditions of your work today. In the past we were stateless people deprived of the country, but you have now your socialist fatherland. That you have the socialist fatherland is the decisively favourable condition in your struggle. But, as you are conducting work in a capitalist country, the road may be rugged and there may be many obstacles and difficulties.

(Continued on page 3)

On Situation of Our Country and Tasks of League of Korean Youth in Japan

(Continued from page 2)

The way of overcoming difficulties cropping up on the arduous road of revolution is to revolutionize people. In other words, it is to firmly arm them with a revolutionary world outlook. Therefore, the League of Korean Youth in Japan should take it as its first and foremost task to revolutionize the youth.

Unless the Korean youth in Japan are firmly armed with a revolutionary world outlook, they cannot uphold the revolutionary principle and get over the trial they encounter under the conditions of a capitalist society.

The society where you are now living teems with capitalist insects, feudalist insects, revisionist insects, flunkeyist insects and all other kinds of noxious insects. If you are not firmly prepared to repel these insects, you may be bitten by them. If you are bitten by these insects, germs will infiltrate into your body and you will fall ill. If you are bitten by capitalist insects, capitalist germs will infiltrate, if bitten by revisionist insects, revisionist germs will infiltrate and if bitten by flunkeyist insects, flunkeyist germs will infiltrate.

A preventive not to let all kinds of insects harmful to the revolution bite you and not to let noxious germs infiltrate into your body and cause diseases is to firmly arm yourselves with a revolutionary world outlook.

As I have told on many other occasions what should be done to establish a revolutionary world outlook, I will briefly speak about this matter today.

What is most important in establishing a revolutionary world outlook is to firmly arm yourselves with the *Juche* idea of our Party. The *Juche* idea is the basic weapon of our revolution. Only when you arm yourselves firmly with the *Juche* idea can you prevent all kinds of germs from infiltrating into your body. The League of Korean Youth in Japan is an organisation of youth struggling for the reunification of the fatherland and the Korean revolution. Therefore, it should actively strive to firmly arm the members of the league with the *Juche* idea of our Party.

To firmly equip the youth with a revolutionary world outlook, it is necessary to educate them not to forget the past, while educating them in the *Juche* idea.

To make the Korean youth in Japan not forget the past means to make them not forget what an insult the Korean people had been subjected to and what a bitter life they had led in the past, deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialist bandits, not forget the difficult and distressful life their parents had led while rummaging refuse-heaps and roaming about streets after leaving their beloved fatherland and dear native place and crossing to Japan and the hard life of the past when they had undergone all sorts of national humiliation and discrimination.

You should not forget your class position. In the past your fathers and mothers crossed the Strait of Korea, carrying a package with them. At that time there was no one among our compatriots who crossed to Japan, carrying a lump of gold with him. Now they are traders, industrialists and so on. But they are all those who had lived a hard life in the past. This is why we call our traders and industrialists in Japan patriotic traders and industrialists with a national revolutionary spirit.

It is very important to make the Korean youth in Japan not forget the past. Only when the youth do not forget the bitter past can they hate imperialism and colonialism and confirm and deepen the idea and faith to build socialist and communist society where all people live well alike. And only when they do not forget the past can they harden the determination to drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and restore one half of the fatherland.

Therefore, you should never forget the sorrows of stateless people and hard life our people had led in the past. You should never forget the words that a stateless people is more miserable than a dog in the house of death.

It is also important in establishing a revolutionary world outlook to strengthen education in socialist patriotism.

The Korean youth in Japan should ardently love the socialist fatherland where there is no capitalist, no exploitation or oppression and all people are well off alike, studying to their heart's content and enjoying free medical care. It is an important task facing the League of Korean Youth in Japan to educate the Korean youth in Japan to love the socialist fatherland.

Our fatherland is the socialist fatherland and patriotism we mention is the socialist patriotism of loving the socialist fatherland. South Korea today is not the fatherland of the Korean nationals in Japan but a colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. The only fatherland of the Korean people is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Therefore, the Korean youth in Japan should love the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their fatherland, and unconditionally defend the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic. Without the socialist fatherland the compatriots in Japan can not have the legitimate national rights as overseas citizens of an independent and sovereign state nor can they enjoy such a dignified and worthwhile life as they do now.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan should educate the Korean youth in Japan to ardently love the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their sole socialist fatherland. And the content of the educational work of Chongryun should be from A to Z that for arming the rising generation with the spirit of loving the socialist fatherland. Thus, all the youth should be trained to be ardent revolutionaries firmly prepared to devote their soul and body to the struggle for the socialist fatherland.

Next, the League of Korean Youth in Japan should actively struggle to firmly defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

An important question in the struggle for defending the national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan is to wage an active movement for taking back Koreans and to make Koreans not assimilate with Japanese.

According to those comrades of Chongryun who visited the homeland, now among "Mindan"-lined compatriots there are those who do not know Korean language. This is a very grave thing.

As we always say, language is one of the most important criteria among the common features that characterize a nation. If compatriots in Japan do not know Korean language, they can hardly be called Korean nation and they may become Japanese. The Korean youth in Japan must not fall a prey to the sinister machinations of the Japanese reactionaries to extinguish Koreans in Japan one by one by the policy of national assimilation. You must resolutely oppose the national assimilation policy of the Japanese reactionaries and actively fight to find out all the Koreans so that even one of them may not assimilate with Japanese. Only by so doing can you defend your national rights thoroughly.

Even if Koreans are assimilated, the Japanese reactionaries do not give them the same rights as the Japanese. It is because the Japanese reactionaries have not discarded the nature of the imperialists in discriminating against and insulting other nation. What is worth living if man discards his national identity? Only when man leads an independent and creative life enjoying political rights as a master of his country and nation, can he feel the genuine worth and happiness of life.

An important task of the League of Korean Youth in Japan in the struggle to defend democratic, national rights is to make the Korean youth in Japan study hard Korean language, deeply realize the revolutionary traditions of our people, know Korean history well, warmly love their glorious socialist fatherland and actively struggle in defence of the honour of the Korean nation.

The class struggle against the capitalists is not raised as a serious problem for the Korean youth in Japan.

There is no monopoly capitalist among our compatriots living in Japan.

Therefore, the League of Korean Youth in Japan has no task to carry out the class struggle against the monopoly capitalists. You have to struggle only in defence of the democratic, national rights of the Korean nation in Japan.

It is a revolutionary struggle for you to defend the democratic, national rights and safeguard the socialist fatherland. And it is a class struggle for you to struggle against the Japanese reactionaries' insult to and humiliation upon the Korean nation. To resolutely fight for the accomplishment of the Korean revolution with firm resolve to carry it out to the end is just waging the class struggle well.

Next, the Korean youth in Japan should be reared into useful workers capable of successfully contributing to the socialist construction in the homeland.

In order to bring up the Korean youth in Japan into workers useful to the socialist construction in the homeland, they should be made above all to study well advanced science and technology.

The homeland needs a large number of scientists and technicians. The Korean youth in Japan should study science and technology so as to take an active part in the economic and cultural construction and state management when they return home in the future. And only when the Korean youth in Japan acquire a broad scientific and technical knowledge can they make many inventions though in Japan and thus add lustre to the honour of the fatherland and contribute to the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

Now all the youth and students in the homeland are waging a movement to acquire one kind or more of technical skill. It is advisable for the Korean youth in Japan also to launch a vigorous movement to master one kind of technical skill or more. There may be difficulties because the Japanese reactionaries do not teach technology to Koreans, treating them with national discrimination. But you must learn technology at any cost. A movement for learning technology should be waged widely among the Korean youth in Japan to train many technicians in different fields.

Next, the work of uniting with youth of various strata should be done well.

If the League of Korean Youth in Japan tries to admit only youth of working class origin to its organisation, it cannot rally a large number of youth. Among the sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan there are many sons and daughters of medium and small traders and industrialists. They should all be rallied close in the ranks of the league of youth.

Now big factories in Japan are not willing to employ Koreans. Therefore, the Koreans in Japan have no choice but to engage in medium and small trade and industry to support themselves. Their medium and small trade is no more than running small restaurants and selling food and drinks. And the business is done by their own labour. These people cannot be regarded as capitalists. Therefore, you should not oppose our compatriots in Japan engaging in the medium and small trade and industry but rally all the sons and daughters of medium and small traders and industrialists in the ranks of the league of youth so as to make them actively strive for the fatherland and the revolution, socialism and communism.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan should unite all the Korean youth on the principle of great national unity.

You must not forget even for a moment that it is the greatest desire and supreme national task of our people to reunify the divided fatherland. The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation of the same ancestry and our country had existed as one state for a long time. Our country and our nation can never be divided into two. We must be reunified into one Korea, into one nation.

For an early realization of the country's reunification all the new generation of Korea irrespective of the south Korean youth and the "Mindan"-lined youth in Japan should unite as one and fight.

The Korean youth in Japan should strengthen unity with the south Korean youth and the "Mindan"-lined youth to make them fight to carry through the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement and the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by us last year.

Now the south Korean youth are waging a valiant struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The masters of the south Korean revolution are the south Korean people themselves. In the south Korean revolution the south Korean youth should become its pillars. You should more actively support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean youth and students.

Next, the work of uniting with the Japanese youth should be strengthened.

It is of particular importance for the Korean youth in Japan to unite with the Japanese youth of working class. Among the Korean youth in Japan there are not many youth who live the life of the working class on account of the national discrimination policy of the Japanese imperialist bandits. Under such condition it is necessary to further strengthen the unity with the Japanese youth of working class. And you should also strengthen unity with the progressive youth of various circles in Japan and successfully form a united front with them.

Under the condition that the south Korean reactionaries, Japanese reactionaries and U.S. imperialists are now hatching plots to suppress Chongryun, it is necessary to win over many youth of broad segments of Japan and thus make them wage a vigorous movement for supporting and encouraging the Korean nationals in Japan and smash the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the bandits against Chongryun. In other words, you should win more sympathy and support from the Japanese youth and Japanese people for our just cause by strengthening unity with the Japanese youth.

It is necessary to further strengthen solidarity with the youths of various countries of the world while strengthening unity with the Japanese youth.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan did very well work with youth of foreign countries last year. Drawing on its experience, it must more actively carry on the work to strengthen international solidarity.

You must widely explain and propagate the *Juche* idea of our Party among youth of foreign countries. Tokyo is one of the big international cities visited by many people of various countries of the world. If you use this venue well, you will greatly help toward the cause of our revolution. Therefore, you must conduct brisk work there to strengthen solidarity with youth of various countries.

And you, together with workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth in the homeland, must actively advance to the international arena and carry on activities there as delegates of the Korean youth. This will make it possible to win over a greater number of supporters and sympathizers internationally and thoroughly frustrate the repressive and subversive activities and sabotages of the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean reactionaries against the Chongryun organisation and prevent the enemy from laying hands on Chongryun.

Lastly, the Korean youth in Japan must keep up the vigorous struggle to win freedom of traveling without restriction to and from the homeland.

You have seen and learned lots of things in the homeland for one month, living together with youth in the homeland. What a good thing it is for you! It is very necessary in more firmly establishing a revolutionary world outlook for you to come to the homeland and see, hear and learn here. In the future, too, Korean youth in Japan must frequently visit the homeland to have closer ties with the youth in the homeland, acquaint themselves well with the youth movement and the development of youth in the homeland and carry on their work well in its light.

As to other problems, as I have already said much, I would not say any more today.

I firmly believe that you will make an active contribution to achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the policy of our Party.

I am very pleased with the fact that the Korean nationals in Japan, firmly united around the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun even under the difficult conditions, are making a great contribution to the work of uniting with the Japanese people and to the cause of national reunification, frustrating all sorts of intrigues and manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique.

I hope you will convey my warm greetings to the entire 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

U.S. Aggressor Troops Must Take Off Berets of "U.N. Forces" And Completely Withdraw from South Korea

— *Rodong Sinmun Editorial* —

PYONGYANG, Oct. 5 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today carries on the first and second pages an editorial strongly demanding the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops take off the berets of the "U.N. forces" and completely withdraw from south Korea.

The editorial holds that the United Nations should take a positive step to put an end to the interference in the internal affairs of Korea by the U.S. imperialists carrying the flag of the United Nations and make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea for an independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question in conformity with its Charter and objective.

The Korean people, the editorial emphasizes, will never allow foreign troops, the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, to remain in south Korea in whatever form but will continue to fight staunchly till they withdraw from south Korea to the last one.

So says the editorial fully supporting and welcoming the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 1 at the Pyongyang mass rally held in welcome of the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The editorial says:

In his speech the leader made a scientific analysis of the situation obtaining in our country, denounced the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against our country and the treacherous manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fix the split in subservience to U.S. imperialism and gave a clear answer to the fundamental questions of primary importance for the solution of the question of national reunification.

In his speech the leader put forward the basic policy of strengthening the revolutionary forces of the north and the south and cementing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces to realize the historic cause of national reunification and reclarified the stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic for actively supporting and encouraging the democratic movement of the south Korean people, making the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and convening a great national congress participated in by representatives of the people of all strata, political parties and public organisations in the north and the south so as to bring to maturity the subjective and objective conditions of reunification.

Noting that the prerequisite to the solution of the question of reunification is to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea withdraw, the leader exposed the unreasonableness of the sophistry of the U.S. imperialists designed to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea and gave a clear-cut answer to the principles and ways for solving questions which may arise after the withdrawal of the foreign troops.

The policy advanced by the leader is the great programme of reunification lighting the only correct way of promoting the cause of national reunification, the greatest national aspiration of our people and the pressing demand of the times, under the prevailing situation of our country.

Pointing out that our Party and the Government of the Republic have made all sincere efforts for the realisation of the cause of national reunification from the first days of the split of the territory due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression, the editorial says:

To achieve the reunification of the country, it is important, first of all, to firmly prepare the internal forces of revolution who will undertake and fulfil the revolution and cement the unity with the international revolutionary forces.

Under the condition where the revolutionary forces of the northern half of the Republic have been built up as firm as a rock, it is important to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea to firmly prepare the internal forces for the reunification of the country.

The struggle of the south Korean people against the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratization of society is a righteous struggle reflecting their own pressing demand for existence and a patriotic struggle for the reunification of the country.

It is precisely for this reason that we support and encourage the democratic movement of the south Korean people.

Our support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people is not an "interference in the internal affairs," but is intended to solve the internal question of the nation by itself.

To support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people is not only the duty of us of one and the same blood with them but also our bounden duty for realizing the common cause of the nation.

We will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage with might and main the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people and pool strength with them to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The editorial continues:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The problem that must be solved before anything else in the settlement of the question of the reunification of our country is to strip the U.S. troops occupying south Korea of U.N. forces' helmets and compel them to withdraw to the last man."

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea is the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of danger to peace and security in Korea and in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists are wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of our country, obstructing the reunification in every way and trying to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the split of our country.

The most important question in realising the reunification of Korea is to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stationed in south Korea under the flag of the "U.N. forces."

Noting that the current 29th United Nations General Assembly Session decided to discuss the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations at the joint proposal of Algeria and 34 other U.N. member countries, the editorial says that this is a fully just step reflecting the demand of the present time.

As the situation has turned unfavourable to them, the U.S. imperialists are scheming of late to avoid the withdrawal of their aggressor army from south Korea, while flouting world public opinion with absurd sophistry.

This is clearly borne out by their shameless rigmarole that the U.S. army in south Korea is not the "U.N. forces" but is the army staying in south Korea under the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty" and there will arise a danger of the outbreak of another war if the "U.N. forces" are withdrawn.

When they think it is advantageous to use the name of the United Nations in justifying the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea, they call the troops the "U.N. forces" and when they think it is disadvantageous to wear the berets of the "U.N. forces," they say that the troops are not the "U.N. forces." This is a shameless logic revealing the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists.

It is a stark historical fact which no one can deny that before the fabrication of the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty" the U.S. troops wearing the "U.N. forces" berets had already crept into south Korea. The sophistry spread by the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to avoid the withdrawal of the U.S. troops shows that there is no pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to hang on in south Korea.

Originally, the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty" is an illegal and aggressive document framed up by the U.S. imperialists with the south Korean traitorous regime to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and none of the Korean people recognises it.

When the U.S. troops' stationing in south Korea cannot be justified even with the name of the "U.N. forces," it is all the more foolish to try to justify it with a sort of criminal "treaty" cooked up between U.S. imperialism and the traitorous clique of south Korea.

The argument of U.S. imperialism that if the "U.N. forces" withdraw from south Korea without any guarantee for the implementation of the armistice agreement, the danger of war will increase also does not stand to reason at all, the editorial points out, and continues:

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said, the maintenance of the armistice in Korea is guaranteed not by the U.S. troops but by the consistent, peaceful efforts of the Government of our Republic.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops which are obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and causing the constant danger of war in Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" withdraw from south Korea, it will provide a firm guarantee for the preservation of peace in Korea and there can be no other question of guarantee.

If any question arises after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it will not be a matter which any third party should meddle in but is an internal affair of the Koreans, the masters of Korea, and is a matter of such character as should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned of the north and the south. The north-south joint statement is the firm basis of such negotiations.

If there is any question which will arise in the course of the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it can be dealt with through negotiations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the parties directly related with the question.

As we have already proposed to the U.S. authorities to conclude a peace agreement, there will be no particular problem in this connection.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, giving no reply to our proposal to conclude a peace agreement, are clamouring only about a sort of guarantee with regard to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. This, in the final analysis, is designed not to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea at any cost but to keep Korea divided into two parts forever and keep a hold on south Korea as their colony and military base.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces stay on in south Korea, it will increase tension in Korea and create the constant danger of war, and once a war breaks out, it will easily develop into a total war.

Under the condition where the south Korean rulers continue to follow the road of selling off the country and betraying the nation as they do now, it is impossible to solve the question of national reunification through negotiations only with them, the editorial says, and goes on:

In order to pave the way for reunification under the prevailing situation, it is necessary to convene a great national congress extensively participated in by the representatives of people of all strata and various political parties and social organisations in the north and the south and hold negotiations in the spirit of great national unity irrespective of different ideologies and religious beliefs so as to remove division and confrontation in Korea and discuss the question of reunification in earnest on the principles of unity and collaboration.

Stressing that the north-south joint statement is the common reunification programme of the nation for the realisation of national reunification, the greatest desire of our people, the editorial says:

We should firmly uphold the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity in the spirit of the north-south joint statement and wage a nation-wide struggle for solving the question of reunification by embodying it.

The editorial expresses the conviction that the peace-loving countries and people of the world will extend more active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for driving out of south Korea the foreign troops wearing the signboard of the "U.N. forces" and reunifying the country.

The current 29th U.N. General Assembly Session should take steps for stripping the berets of the "U.N. forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea and forcing them to withdraw from south Korea to the last one in accordance with the joint draft resolution presented by 35 United Nations member countries.

All Foreign Armed Forces under UN Flag Must Completely Withdraw from South Korea

DPRK Government Issues Memorandum re 29th UNGA Korea Debate

PYONGYANG, Oct. 9 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on October 7 in connection with the placing of the item on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations on the agenda of the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly this year at the joint proposal of the socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries.

The memorandum reads in full:

At the joint proposal of socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries, the question of withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations has been placed on the agenda for the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly this year.

The question of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops bearing the signboard of "U.N. forces" from south Korea poses itself now as an urgent problem which brooks no further delay for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It fully accords with the aspirations and desires of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over and also conforms to the principles of the U.N. Charter for the current session of the U.N. General Assembly to place this question on its agenda for discussion and take a relevant affirmative measure.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its thanks to the governments of many friendly countries which have presented themselves as co-sponsor states of the item on the Korean question at the United Nations and to the governments of all peace-loving countries of the world which express their support to and sympathy with our cause of national reunification.

At the United Nations General Assembly last year the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a U.S. tool for intervention in Korea's internal affairs, was dissolved, the "Proposal on the Simultaneous Entry into the United Nations by North and South Korea" put forward by the United States and the south Korean authorities with the aim of perpetuating the division of Korea was smashed and support was expressed to the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and the great national unity.

This created a more favourable situation for the realisation of the Korean people's cause of reunification.

But the developments in Korea in the last one year showed that neither the principles of the north-south joint statement can be realized nor can the hope of a great majority of the U.N. member states to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea through the dialogue between the north and the south on those principles be accomplished as long as the U.S. troops under the flag of the United Nations remain in south Korea.

In connection with the fact that the question of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations has been placed on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly this year, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it necessary to make clear the present situation of the dialogue between the north and the south and the main factors obstructing it and reclarify its just stand and policies for realizing the principles of the north-south joint statement.

1. DPRK Stand: Self-Determination and Peaceful Means for Solution of Korean Reunification Issue

It is an invariable, consistent policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to put an early end to the division of Korea and settle the internal affairs of the nation by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces in accordance with the principle of national self-determination and by peaceful means.

The efforts made by the Government of the Republic for the reunification of the country from the first days of the artificial division of our one nation and one territory owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops were described in detail in the memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated September 26, 1973.

After the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made all efforts it can to solve the question of Korea's reunification in conformity with the principles of the north-south joint statement as well as the desires and expectations of the U.N. member states expressed in the resolution of the General Assembly.

—The reunification of Korea should be realized independently without reliance upon outside forces or their interference, should be realized peacefully without recourse to the use of armed force against the other and should be realized by means of promoting great national unity as one nation above anything else, transcending the differences of ideology, ideals and systems.

These three principles of national reunification, which clarify the principled ways and means for solving the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and national interests of the Korean people, constitute a common foundation to be relied upon by the north and the south in the settlement of reunification question. These are the principles which were not only agreed upon between the north and the south but also have now been publicly recognized throughout the world.

In the last one year, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a number of measures to break the deadlock in the north-south dialogue and accomplish the great cause of the nation on the basis of the north-south joint statement.

In order to implement the three principles of national reunification we have already proposed to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south over all the fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic, cultural and so on.

In particular, we have made an important proposition to remove the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south as the key to creating an atmosphere of national unity by dispelling the distrust and misunderstanding and deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and the south and to advancing the north-south dialogue.

If the two sides keep huge armed forces and maintain the state of confrontation as they do now, it is impossible to create an atmosphere of political trust or advance the dialogue.

All our proposals were designed to actively hew out the way to the independent and peaceful reunification by solving all problems with the efforts of the nation itself as its internal affairs, pulling down the barriers of division at an early date and laying a practical foundation for national unity.

Inasmuch as the south Korean authorities agreed on the north-south joint statement, there is no reason why they cannot accept these proposals of ours, if they really desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

But, while holding political talks with us, the south Korean authorities have doggedly opposed collaboration in the political and military fields and refused the settlement of all practical matters for economic and cultural collaboration. This shows patently that they are seeking division, not reunification.

Since we cannot believe that the present south Korean authorities came out to the dialogue truly for the reunification, we think the question of the reunification of our country cannot be solved peacefully only through the negotiations between the authorities of the north and the south.

—As it is impossible to advance the dialogue without overcoming the present situation in which the south Korean authorities allow only the persons in authority now to take part in the north-south dialogue from the south Korean side, permitting nobody else to discuss the question of reunification, and thus virtually leading the dialogue to a rupture, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to largely expand the coordination commission and invite the representatives of the people of all strata in the north and the south to participate in it.

This is quite right either in the light of the national character of the question of Korea's reunification or in view of the mission of the coordination commission to discuss and solve the question.

The reunification question in Korea is not a problem confined to the interests of a certain party or group or a certain stratum, but a matter related to the destiny of the whole nation. Therefore, the will of the entire nation should be fully reflected in the settlement of this question.

The broad sections of the popular masses of south Korea are all against the present ruling system and many political parties, public organisations and figures of various circles also opposed the splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities.

Even the south Korean authorities themselves cannot deny this.

This being the case, it is clear that the present south Korean authorities cannot represent their will in the question of reunification.

The question of reflecting the will of the broad sections of people of the north and the south in the coordination commission was a matter of urgency for the restoration of function as well as for the normalization of the dialogue especially under the circumstances in which the south Korean authorities are suppressing and stamping out the desire of the south Korean people for reunification behind the curtain of the "dialogue."

Many political parties, public organisations and people in south Korea actively supported this proposal of ours.

The Democratic Reunification Party of south Korea demanded that "the North-South Coordination Commission be reorganized with ruling and opposition national leaders capable of fully representing the opinions of the whole nation and that a nation-wide consultative body be organized at an early date for expediting the reunification on a broad national foundation" (south Korean news agency "Pusan Ilbo Branch Office" Seoul, December 4, 1973).

But, the south Korean authorities rejected this proposal of ours under the absurd pretext that if the coordination commission was expanded and reorganized, its functions would be weakened.

How can representation of the will of the entire nation aspiring for reunification in the North-South Coordination Commission lead to the weakening of its functions? Contrary to the assertion of the south Korean authorities, it will contribute to activating the operation of this deadlocked organization and further promoting the dialogue.

—In his speech dated March 4, 1974 Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, once again proposed to convene a great national congress or a north-south political consultative conference to be participated in by the representatives of all the political parties, social organizations and personages of all circles in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Coordination Commission.

This was another expression of the sincerity of the D.P.R.K. Government to continue the dialogue for reunification with the south Korean authorities, while maintaining the existing coordination commission as it is.

According to this, an enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on August 6, 1974 once again put forward a detailed proposal on convening the great national congress as soon as possible, a proposal made by the Government of our Republic time and again.

In view of the importance of the question of national reunification, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed to convene this year under an agreement between the two sides the great national congress to be participated in by the representatives of the people of various strata, various political parties and social organisations in the north and the south and the representatives of all overseas compatriots organisations and overseas compatriots.

And for a successful promotion of the great national congress, it also proposed to hold a working-level meeting with people of various strata, various political parties and social organisations in the north and the south and the overseas compatriots organisations to form a joint preparatory committee and make bilateral or multilateral contacts between all political parties and social organisations as soon as possible.

This fair and aboveboard proposal of ours, acceptable to whoever is truly concerned for the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, reflected the unanimous aspiration of the entire people in the north and the south and the overseas compatriots.

Today in realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country through north-south negotiations, there is no better and more effective way than to refer this question of our country's reunification to the entire nation for discussion.

In south Korea loudly rang out the voices demanding that the south Korean authorities should not "play a solo" on the reunification question but an "all-nation consultative body for reunification" be formed and that "... a north-south conference of political parties and social organisations be convened" to settle the reunification question in conformity with the desire of the entire nation.

Among the overseas compatriots residing in the United States, Japan and other countries, too, an extensive movement was launched to restore democracy in south Korea and accelerate the reunification.

It is clear that the question of putting an end to the division of the nation that has been lasting for nearly 30 years owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army and reunifying the country in a peaceful way cannot be solved only by the efforts of a few specific persons. This question can be successfully settled only according to the general will of all the patriotic forces of Korea and all the nation, whether they live in the north or the south, at home or abroad, irrespective of political view, religious belief, and party affiliation and grouping.

If a great national congress or a north-south political consultative conference is convened, the coordination commission, too, can perform more satisfactorily its basic mission as a joint body of the north and the south.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities did not accept this proposal either.

—While making all we can to push ahead with the north-south dialogue, we have made sincere efforts as well for the Red Cross talks in order to remove at the earliest possible date the national misfortunes: Parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and relatives and friends, separated in the north and the south due to the division of the country, do not know each other's fate until a new generation has grown up.

The five principles agreed upon between the two sides at the Red Cross talks, namely, the spirit of the north-south joint statement, the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross, the principle of democracy, the principle of freedom and the spirit of compatriotism, are the most realistic and reasonable principles for a successful promotion of the Red Cross work.

It is very important to bring to realization these principles at the Red Cross meetings not only for progress of the talks but also for relieving the compatriots of their sufferings practically and satisfactorily.

Therefore, consistently demanding that these principles should be strictly observed, we proposed to reopen as early as possible the Red Cross talks now at a deadlock.

The south Korean side, however, created only obstacles to the talks by dragging into the humanitarian Red Cross talks tricky espionage incidents they had faked up in a premeditated manner against the northern half of our Republic, bringing unilaterally those questions that should be discussed at the talks between the two sides to the international arena to speak ill of us, attempting to involve the third party in the question of the talks, ruthlessly trampling down the human rights and dignity of man and stamping out all the democratic elements in south Korea, etc.

Through the Red Cross talks, too, the south Korean side is hatching the "two Koreas" plot, kicking up "anti-communist" clamours, stirring up north-south confrontation and building higher the barrier of division.

This is precisely the cause of the impediment to the humanitarian Red Cross talks.

—The Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forth on March 25, 1974 an epochal proposal on concluding a peace agreement directly with the United States in order to create the prerequisite to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean armistice agreement concluded in July 1953 is, to all intents and purposes, an agreement on military armistice and this cannot guarantee a lasting peace.

Besides, today when over 20 years have passed since its conclusion, it has become already outdated itself and does not conform to the reality in many respects.

In the light of all these realities, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attaching primary importance to removing the present state of military confrontation, repeatedly suggested to the south Korean side at the meetings of the North-South Coordination Commission that a peace agreement be concluded between the north and the south.

But the south Korean authorities opposed this proposal, too. The whole course of the dialogue between the north and the south has shown that it is impossible to consolidate peace as long as the U.S. army remains in south Korea and instigates the south Korean authorities to north-south confrontation, thereby rendering the situation strained and that the south Korean authorities have neither intention nor ability to solve this problem.

Under such conditions, we considered it necessary to conclude a peace agreement with the United States which keeps its troops in south Korea and holds all the prerogative of the supreme command of the armed forces and which is a party concerned who signed the armistice agreement.

We proposed to include the following points in the peace agreement to be concluded with the United States:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge themselves to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all dangers of direct armed conflict.

The United States shall be bound in duty not to incite the south Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvers and fascist repression of the south Korean people or patronize them, not to hinder the north and south of Korea from reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the north-south joint statement and to totally desist from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, both sides shall discontinue the reinforcement of armed force and arms drive and stop introducing all weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from outside Korea.

Thirdly, the foreign troops in south Korea shall strip themselves of the "U.N. forces" helmets and all of them withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking all the weapons along.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be reduced to a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed to conclude a peace agreement of this content with the United States solely out of the desire to put an end to the foreign interference in our internal affairs, the source of constant tension in our country, and open a favourable phase in solving the domestic affairs of the nation by the Koreans themselves through the dialogue.

But the United States fails to show any positive reaction to this proposal of ours.

Inspite of all the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, no progress has been made in the dialogue between the north and south and the north-south relations are turning back to a state before the announcement of the north-south joint statement. This is because the south Korean authorities, with the backing of the United States, have trampled underfoot all the principles agreed upon in the north-south joint statement and are taking a road contrary to them.

2. S. Korean Stand: Dependence upon Outsiders, North-South Rivalry, Perpetual Division

Today the south Korean authorities, still clinging to the policy of reliance upon the outside forces, are crying for confrontation between the north and the south and following the road of perpetuating the division of the country.

The south Korean authorities are paying lip-service to "unification." But, in reality, they, refusing all the reasonable proposals for reunification, are bringing the north-south dialogue to a rupture, inciting the north-south confrontation and intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people who call for reunification.

They are only scheming with persistence to realize their wild dream for long-term office by perpetuating the division of the country and further strengthening the present fascist terror ruling system in south Korea.

This is clearly shown by the invariable splittist stand and acts taken by the south Korean authorities in south Korea after the 28th U.N. General Assembly Session last year.

The south Korean authorities said they "welcomed" the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly last year, but, in reality, they acted quite contrary to it.

—The south Korean authorities proclaimed so-called "presidential emergency measures" one after another and harshly suppressed the people who desire the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Thus, they exposed themselves that they are in actuality dead set against the reunification.

The south Korean authorities proclaimed "emergency measure No. 1" on January 8, 1974, with a view to suppressing the struggle of the people who vigorously rose against the so-called "revitalized constitution" whereby they alone can "discourse upon unification."

Under this "measure" they forbid "all acts demanding or petitioning for the revision or repeal" of the "revitalized constitution" cooked up by means of fraudulence and conspiracy, to say nothing of "any act denying, opposing, misrepresenting or slandering" it. And anyone who "advocates, agitates and propagandizes" such actions or informs others of such actions through "broadcasting, reporting, publication" and other media is liable to be "arrested and detained without warrants, confiscated and searched and sentenced to a prison term up to 15 years." (South Korean "Radio Chungang," January 8, 1974).

In "emergency measure No. 2" proclaimed on the same day, they set up the "extraordinary military tribunal" to repress the people with unlimited power.

It had "virtually the same effect as an extraordinary martial law." (Japanese news agency Jiji, Seoul, January 8, 1974).

The south Korean authorities trumped up "emergency measure No. 4" on April 3 as they could not put down the desire of the people for democracy and peaceful reunification even with "emergency measures" cooked up in addition to the already proclaimed "state of emergency" and "extraordinary martial law."

They rigged up the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and, on the pretext of suppressing it, they forbid all acts praising, encouraging and sympathizing with the activities of this organisation as well as students' boycott of school attendance, lecture and examination and holding of meetings, demonstrations, indignation rallies and sit-down strikes inside and outside campus. They sentenced anyone to death, life imprisonment or penal servitude of more than 5 years for the violation of this "measure."

Indeed, this is a murderous, draconic law without precedent in all ages and all countries.

Even a U.S. news agency reported that the south Korean authorities "went so far as to announce that they will sentence anyone to death for petitioning for freedoms of speech, religion, the press and assembly which are considered to be the elementary freedoms in any civilized society." (Washington, April 20, 1974, U.S. news agency "A.P.").

The so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" about which the south Korean authorities are vociferating is a "case" cooked up by them to misrepresent the mass demonstration struggle the south Korean patriotic students waged against the fascist repression, treacherous machinations and nation-splitting policy of the present south Korean rulers and for the democratization of south Korean society and national independence after forming the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

The struggle against fascism and for democracy waged by the youth and students embraced in this organisation fully reflected the unanimous desire of the south Korean people.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities committed without hesitation the barbarous act of arresting, imprisoning, torturing and murdering a large number of innocent youth and students and patriotic people indiscriminately on charges of involvement in this "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

According to reports, the number of persons arrested and imprisoned on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" alone reached more than 4,000 in all, 253 out of them were already referred to the "extraordinary military tribunal" for trial, and more than 50 of them sentenced in the first batch to capital punishment and heavy penalties including life imprisonment.

• They also arrested and jailed the ex-"president" of south Korea, Yun Bo Son, dragged him before the "extraordinary military tribunal" and demanded 15 years of imprisonment for him for the mere reason that he said, "How can such harshness as sentencing innocent young students and Christians to death or life imprisonment be permitted?" (Japanese news agency "Jiji", Seoul, July 13, 1974; south Korean "Radio Munhwa", Seoul, August 9, 1974).

• Kim Dong Gil, professor of history of Yonse University; Kim Chang Guk, Rector of Theological College; and many other professors were arrested and put to murderous trials because they demanded democracy.

• On July 6 Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun was arrested and imprisoned because his remarks went against the grain with the south Korean authorities and Pastor Pak Hyong Gyu, manager of the south Korean magazine "The Christianism" was also thrown into prison on charges of "agitating a rebellion."

• Even, the south Korean authorities sent 6 Protestant pastors to the closed "military trial" and inflicted upon them 10 to 15 years of prison terms on charges of having distributed, in their prayer meeting, copies of a writing petition demanding a revision of the "revitalised constitution" which legalized the fascist terror rule of Pak Jung Hi. (U.S. magazine "Newsweek," February 18, 1974).

• Ham Sok Hon, an old Christian Pastor in south Korea, lamented that "there has never been such rigorous suppression as today either in my life" or in "the past" and will never be in the "future" and that "even the Japs at the time of the Japanese im-

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Memorandum of Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(Continued from page 4)

perialist rule were not so harsh" (U.S. magazine "Newsweek," February 18, 1974).

Indeed, south Korea has today turned into a terror-ridden prison.

• A Japanese magazine wrote: "It is not that only the prison where there are those transferred to the military tribunal is a military prison.

The whole of south Korean society is a military prison detaining those condemned to death

No law is effective at the military court and military prison." (The July, 1974, issue of Japanese magazine "Sekai").

In face of the strong protest of the entire Korean people and denunciation by world public opinion, the south Korean authorities were forced to clamour that they were "abolishing" "emergency measures No. 1 and No. 4" some time ago. But this either is no more than a tricky farce.

The "abolition" announced by them is an empty talk, as they declared that the large number of people arrested and imprisoned or referred to the murderous trials under the "emergency measures" would "be excluded from this abolition and the "extraordinary military tribunal" would be kept and "trials" continued.

All these acts suppressing with fascist tyranny the trend toward the democratization of society and national reunification in south Korea prove how desperate the south Korean authorities have become in opposing the peaceful reunification of the country and maintaining their long-term power.

—The south Korean authorities are now hurling malicious slanders and calumnies at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, raising a vicious "anti-communist" row. This is also intended, after all, to incite confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south and obstruct peaceful reunification.

• The south Korean authorities, who promised to promote great national unity, transcending the differences of idea, ideals and systems, are now crying without letup: "We cannot live together with the communists. . . .

Though we are of the same blood . . . , we must fight and defeat them to survive." (Seoul, June 25, 1974, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

• Even the south Korean "prime minister" made reckless remarks that ". . . we should strive to restore the lost land at the earliest date by consolidating the foundation for unification by prevailing over communism" and twaddled that "I hope that the unification will be realized as early as possible by prevailing over communism and the day will come to hold in north Korea a ceremony for appointing mayors and county heads to be sent to the north." (South Korean news agency "branch office of Pusan Ilbo," July 12, 1974).

This means that they want to have a showdown with us. This is a wild dream which can never be realized.

It is elementary knowledge that great national unity can truly be promoted and dialogue stepped up only when the two sides refrain from forcing their systems upon the other side and create an atmosphere of trust.

The south Korean authorities are obsessed with the foolish dream of "restoring the lost land" and appointing their "mayors" and "county heads" to be sent to the northern half of the DPRK. Such being the case, how can great national unity be achieved or dialogue between the north and the south be held. From this one can see clearly how they approached the north-south dialogue in the past.

If they do not give up such stand, only a fight will break out in the end.

What is worse, in an attempt to incite in south Korea hostile sentiments against the DPRK, the south Korean authorities invented lies to make it appear that all the struggles against fascism and for democracy in south Korea were "ordered by the north" and are instigating the people to oppose the DPRK.

However, nobody believes the false propaganda of the south Korean authorities who "label" even Catholic bishops or Christian pastors opposing fascism and demanding democracy in south Korea as "pro-communists."

South Korean public procurators tried to force Ryu In Tae, known as a leading member of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", to confess at the court, shouting "I know well that you are not communists. But, if you admit everything recorded in the indictment for the interests of the state . . . , I shall not ask about your crimes." This fully exposes how this case was cooked up. (The hearing record published by the Japan-South Korea Liaison Council).

These fraudulent acts of the south Korean authorities have become a target of condemnation internationally, too.

• A Japanese news agency pointed out: "Originally, the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy itself has exposed the corruption of the Pak regime from a patriotic stand.

It is unjust to view and treat it as communist activity." (Tokyo, July 13, 1974, Japanese news agency "Kyodo").

A U.S. newspaper condemned: "It is absurd that Pak tries to link all his political rivals with communism; and it is an insult from the point of dishonest." (The U.S. paper "Los Angeles Times," July 19, 1974).

The south Korean authorities are trying to shift the responsibility for "the shooting incident" that occurred on August 15 on to the DPRK and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, its overseas compatriots organization. It is a most preposterous trick.

What kind of connection does the so-called "criminal" of this "case" who had been living in Japan with the so-called "ROK nationality" have with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan? It has already been exposed to the world that this "case" is a trick cooked up by the south Korean authorities or their masters to put down the daily mounting struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea and divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people and the world people.

Each time any case took place among themselves, the south Korean authorities tried to link it with us. This is their habitual tactics. No matter what fabrication and lie the south Korean authorities may invent and what absurd assertion they may make, they cannot cover up the sinister aim of the "case."

—The south Korean authorities are hastening war preparations and persisting in the provocative acts against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, leading the situation to the brink of war, in order to justify the unheard-of barbaric suppression perpetrated in south Korea and their acts of inciting hostile feelings against the north.

• On January 18, 1974, Pak Jung Hi said: "We are now living . . . under a semi-wartime system." On July 16, he went the length of clamouring that "the situation today is not a semi-wartime situation but is a war-time situation." (South Korean "Radio Chunggang," January 18, 1974; south Korean "Radio Tongyang," July 16, 1974).

While issuing to the "ROK army" orders to "complete the war footing" and take a "posture for actual fighting," the south Korean authorities frequently infiltrate armed spy ships into the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to play with fire ceaselessly.

• On February 15, 1974, the south Korean authorities infiltrated two heavily-armed spy ships deep into the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea of our country to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts.

The captain of the captured enemy "ship" confessed as follows to the orders he received from the south Korean authorities:

"This time our ship 'Suwon-33' received, together with ship 'Suwon-32', orders from the Central Intelligence Agency to infiltrate into the coastal waters of the north and conduct espionage and acts of conspiracy . . . before leaving Inchon port."

• On June 28, 1974, they infiltrated another armed spy ship deep into the coastal waters of our side in the East Sea to commit vicious provocative acts.

At that time, too, the south Korean authorities insisted that their armed spy ship had never intruded into the coastal waters of our side. But when they could not conceal their crime any longer in face of material evidences, they made the "Minister of Defence" confess to their intrusion, announcing that "the ship was sunk about 6.5 miles north of the Military Demarcation Line". (South Korean Radio "Hanguk Munhwa," July 1, 1974).

—The south Korean authorities are today persistently clinging to the outside forces, eagerly begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to further step up in reliance upon the United States all these manoeuvres for aggravating the north-south relations and opposing peaceful reunification.

• The south Korean authorities clamoured that "the longer the U.S. troops stay, the better" and that the U.S. forces are "the cornerstone of state security". (South Korean news agency "Tongyang", Seoul, January 28, 1974).

• On May 8 the south Korean "prime minister" said: "The presence of the U.N. forces in our country constitutes . . . an absolute strength, regardless of their size." The "foreign minister" ranted that "it is the basic stand of the government to keep the U.N. Command as ever". (South Korean "Radio Chungang", August 7, 1974).

It goes without saying that such an endless torrent of remarks of the south Korean authorities openly violate the principle of independence in the north-south joint statement that the country should be reunified independently without relying upon the outside forces or without being subject to their interference.

To call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and dismantling of foreign military bases is now the unanimous will of the peace-loving peoples the world over and national independent states and an irresistible trend of the times.

It is only the south Korean authorities that are going against this trend of the times. This proves that the south Korean authorities are thoroughly repudiated by the people and are in such a position where they cannot live even a single day without being patronized by the bayonets of the U.S. troops.

In short, they have neither intention to reunify the country nor will to continue with the dialogue. Their only intention is to perpetuate the division of the country with the backing of the United States.

• Garry K. Redyard, professor at Columbia University, the United States, said as follows at a press conference held in Tokyo on July 16, 1974:

"The Pak regime is trying to fix the division and fabricate two Koreas at any cost and this has become its basic policy. Among the crimes committed by the Pak regime, such problems as violation of human rights are also serious, but what is more intolerable is its attitude towards the reunification problem".

—The person in high authority in south Korea in August again brought forward what he calls "non-aggression pact," "opening the doors" and "north-south elections" in an effort to cover up the true colour of his group in leading the dialogue between the north and the south to a rupture and seeking the perpetuation of division.

The "non-aggression pact" loudly advertised by the south Korean authorities is merely designed to make a mockery of the nation with the question of reunification.

As everyone knows, it is not the south Korean authorities, but the U.S. army commander under the guise of "United Nations commander" who directly holds the supreme command of the army in south Korea.

Under the "agreement on the transfer of supreme command" and a number of other military "agreements" already concluded between the United States and south Korea, the U.S. commander assumes "responsibility for commanding" the ground, naval and air forces of the south Korean puppet army, has the "right to control general operations" and even holds the "right to defend Seoul" in his hands.

And the U.S. forces hold every right in their hand from control over the weapons and military equipment and various other means of war, combat materiel and military setups to the formation of the south Korean army, its movement and deployment, promotion of officers, the training of soldiers and approval of their leave; no sphere and no unit of the south Korean army are outside the interference of the U.S. forces.

• Given below is what the Japanese press said:

"The R.O.K. army has been under the command of the 'U.N. forces' in its operations since July, 1950 and its supreme command is actually held in the hand of the United States". (Japanese "Kyodo Press," March 26, 1974).

"It is also a fact that the leadership of south Korea in the military aspect is in the hand of the U.S. forces stationed there under the cloak of the 'United Nations forces'". (Japanese paper "Tokyo Shimbun," March 26, 1974).

Under these circumstances, it is ridiculous of the south Korean authorities to propose the conclusion of a "non-aggression pact", leaving the U.S. army in south Korea; it is meaningless and is not worth discussing at all.

The "non-aggression pact" proposed by the south Korean authorities is, in the final analysis, an empty talk and is designed to evade their responsibility for having rejected our proposal for a peace agreement and keep Korea divided into two for ever with the U.S. imperialist aggression army left in south Korea, and thereby stay in power for a long period.

As for the question of "opening the doors", we have from the beginning consistently called for the realization of many-sided collaboration and interchange in all spheres, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

But, the south Korean authorities, who have refused all this, are now talking about "opening the doors". But this is nothing but a clumsy farce designed to cheat public opinion at home and abroad into believing that they are concerned for the dialogue and interchange between the north and the south.

Their proposal for something like "elections" is either no more than a ruse to disguise themselves to appear to be endeavouring for peaceful reunification.

If an election is to be held, the political parties and social organizations and the people of all strata must, first of all, be guaranteed the freedom of expression of their will, freedom of political activities, the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and other elementary democratic freedom.

But, it is a laughing-stock to talk about "elections" in south Korea under the occupation by the U.S. forces, where no trace of democracy is to be found and even the desire for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country is a target of capital punishment.

—That the south Korean authorities are seeking to perpetuate national division for realizing their wild ambition for long-term office finds vivid expression in the fact that they are still persisting in their moves for "admission of two Koreas to the United Nations" which they brought forward last year only to be rejected by the people in north and south Korea and the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries the world over, and have nowadays worked out a plan for the "unilateral U.N. membership" of south Korea.

Both the "unilateral admission of south Korea to the United Nations" and the "simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the United Nations" advertised by the south Korean authorities are the same in aim: the permanent division of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as it has stated time and again, clarifying its stand, considers it quite natural for our Republic to be admitted to the United Nations. But it maintains the stand that the north and the south should not enter the United Nations separately before the reunification of the country, but enter it as one Korea under the single national title after the realization of the reunification or at least after the enforcement of a confederation, in accordance with the unanimous will of the whole nation for preventing the division of the country and achieving its reunification.

If two Koreas enter the United Nations simultaneously or south Korea enters it unilaterally, the result will be that Korea, the state of a single nation, is publicly recognized as two states on the international scene and the division of Korea is frozen.

The United States and the south Korean authorities loudly claim that the "simultaneous admission to the United Nations" of north and south Korea would help remove the distrust and tension between the north and the south and contribute to the realization of interchange and collaboration. But no Korean believes it.

If the old state of homogeneous nation is divided into two states by force, it will not stabilize the situation but, on the contrary, it will only increase the constant tension and the source of war and make Korea's reunification more remote.

The south Korean "regime", by origin, being a "regime" framed up under the patronage of U.S. bayonets, can represent none of the south Korean people and, accordingly, it is not qualified to enter the United Nations.

It is clear that the principle of universality applicable to an independent sovereign state in the admission to the United Nations cannot be applied to the south Korean "regime" thoroughly dependent on the United States politically, economically and militarily.

Together with the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries across the world, the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will never tolerate any attempt to abuse the authority of the United Nations for perpetuating the division of Korea.

With no amount of attempt can the south Korean authorities ever cover up their criminal moves in totally opposing the north-south joint statement, leading the dialogue between the north and the south to a rupture and seeking the perpetuation of the division of Korea.

3. U.S. Responsible for Dead-Locked North-South Dialogue and Continuing Division

The responsibility for the lack of progress in the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea and for her continued division rests entirely with the United States.

The United States has been occupying south Korea already for nearly 30 years and is obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in every way, persistently pursuing aggression and war.

The situation of the dialogue between the north and the south and all the developments in south Korea today clearly show how deep the domination of the United States has struck its roots in south Korea and how persistently it tries to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Even after the adoption of the U.N. resolution last year, which expressed the hope that the reunification of Korea would be realized on the basis of the north-south joint statement, the United States has further intensified its acts of interfering in the internal affairs of our country and hampering the reunification of Korea by taking advantage of its dominant position in south Korea.

—The United States openly prattles that it will not withdraw its troops from south Korea, while preventing the implementation of the principles of the north-south joint statement and backing the south Korean authorities' policy of dependence on outside forces.

• The U.S. Department of Defence stated that it has "no plan to change the deployment of the U.S. armed forces stationed in south Korea and there is a great international and political reason to station the U.S. army in south Korea". (British news agency "Reuter", Washington, March 1, 1974).

• At the "seventh south Korea-U.S. security conference" held on September 24 and 25, the U.S. Defence Secretary declared that "There is no plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea" and, furthermore, said that the "5-year plan for the modernisation of the south Korean army" designed to bring military equipment and war supplies to south Korea "will be delayed for about 2 years", with assurances to "make efforts to meet the need for a sufficient level of military aid, understanding that it is felt" by the south Korean authorities. (South Korean "Radio Chungang," September 24, 1974; Japanese "Kyodo Press", Seoul, September 25, 1974).

—The United States has instigated the south Korean authorities to north-south confrontation with arms support, not confining itself to words, but continuously shipping, in actuality new-type weapons and combat equipment to south Korea and increasing military aid.

• This year the United States again brought a squadron of "F-4 Phantom" fighter-bombers into south Korea from Thailand.

They said this would serve "to strengthen greatly the U.S. Air Force in south Korea" as this type of fighter plane has high "performance". (the U.S. paper "New York Times", May 26, 1974).

• The U.S. Department of Defence stated that "in fiscal 1974 it is planning to reinforce the ground combat forces of the U.S. Marine Forces in the West Pacific region including the Korean Peninsula and Japan by 1,500 men with an aim of defending south Korea". (South Korean "Radio Munhwa", October 3, 1973).

• The United States stated that while reinforcing the U.S. forces, it would continue to give south Korea 1.5 billion dollors of "free military aid" envisaged in the "5-year plan for the modernization of the south Korean army" in order to step up the modernization of the south Korean army as well and is shipping large quantities of military equipment to south Korea.

• The United States sent to south Korea the "Commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific", the "Commander of the U.S. Air Force in the Pacific" and the "Chief of General Staff of the U.S. Air Force" one after the other to "inspect" the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and "examine the situation" and step up the "perfection of war posture", holding war confabs with the south Korean bellicose elements. (South Korean news agency "Hapdong", Seoul, June 16, 1974).

The United States thus constantly supplies weapons to the south Korean authorities and instigates them to the war under the pretext of backing them in the dialogue.

—The United States and the south Korean authorities engineered by it have staged clamourous war exercises almost every day in their simulated invasion of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stirred up a war atmosphere and constantly aggravated tension.

• On March 21, 1974, the "U.S. Command in south Korea" staged a so-called "combat supply" exercise for "testing the capacity of fulfilling combat tasks" of the U.S. army and the south Korean puppet army, by mobilizing a large number of fighter planes and transport planes. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang", March 21, 1974).

In April, the U.S. army again dragged out huge armed forces to the areas of Taejon, south Korea, and conducted a war exercise of launching Nike Hercules and Hawk missiles. (U.S. newspaper "Stars and Stripes," April 10, 1974).

• On July 13, the United States "urgently airlifted" the reserves of the U.S. army in Hawaii to the air base in Osan, south Korea, and staged for two weeks a clamourous war exercise to cope with a real war under the name of "call-up for service exercise".

Besides, it staged a large-scale "anti-aircraft gun firing exercise" from April 15 to 20 this year, and carried out a "naval gun firing" on the eastern coastal sea in July with the mobilization of "all the fire power of the warships" and staged a "shelling exercise" on April 5, a "chemical exercise" on April 10, and a "tactical exercise in the garrison area" and a "defence exercise" on April 11. (South Korean "Radio Chungang", April 16, 1974, south Korean "Radio Pohang", July 21, 1974).

• On June 26, a "civil anti-air raid" drill was conducted to "cope with a surprise attack of the enemy planes and a real war" with the general mobilization of people in 35 cities, 122 towns and ports throughout south Korea. (South Korean "Radio Chungang", June 26, 1974).

• The U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating armed provocations from the ground, air and sea and military espionage by high altitude reconnaissance planes against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

• During the period from January to August 1974, the number of provocative acts committed by the U.S. side against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in violation of the armistice agreement hit the high of more than 15,500 cases, counting only those officially raised at the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

By so doing, the United States is stirring up a war atmosphere, not peaceful atmosphere in Korea, defending the outcries for "superiority in strength" and "prevail-over-communism unification" by the south Korean authorities and instigating them to a test of strength and war, not national unity and collaboration.

Owing to the new war provocation rackets of the United States, the situation in Korea is getting more strained.

In fact, there exists in Korea today not the "threat of southward aggression" from the north, but the threat of northward aggression from the south.

—At present the United States is zealously drawing the Japanese militarists in the execution of its policy of aggression and war in Korea.

Today, the United States is openly demanding of the Japanese militarists to "increase Japan's economic and military aid to south Korea for the modernization" of the south Korean army.

• The U.S. Secretary of Defence "testified" before U.S. Congress that Japan had assured the "United States that the latter can use the U.S. military bases in Japan to support south Korea in time of emergency". (South Korean news agency "Hapdong", Seoul, May 27, 1974).

• In Tokyo, Japan, in May last the U.S. Air Force authorities said: "It is expected that there will be a time when the Japan Self-Defence Forces will be expanded on a larger scale to fulfil its missions outside Japan in the future". (South Korean news agency "Hapdong" Tokyo, May 22, 1974).

It is not a secret that they have Korea in minds when they talk about outside of the boundary of Japan.

Some reactionaries of Japan are stepping up their reinvasion of south Korea in all its spheres, political, economic, cultural and military, with a foolish dream of restoring their old colonial domination over Korea by joining in the United States' moves.

But the Japanese militarists must not fail to understand that their aggressive aim stands no chance of realization.

All the acts committed by the U.S. troops in south Korea at a time when the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forth a proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States to create a prerequisite to the removal of tension in Korea and the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the DPRK is striving for its realization, clearly show how viciously they are manoeuvring to foster distrust and enmity between the north and the south and break up the dialogue.

The U.S. Government authorities are encouraging the south Korean authorities to have the dialogue on the "position of strength" with the promise that the U.S. troops will stay on in south Korea and increase military support. This act is the root cause of the obstruction to the realisation of the north-south joint statement stipulating the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In order to implement the principles of the north-south joint statement and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the north-south dialogue, the U.S. troops occupying south Korea under the cloak of "U.N. forces" must, first of all, be withdrawn from south Korea without delay and an end be put to the colonial enslavement policy of the United States toward south Korea.

4. UN Resolution Imperative on Withdrawal Of All UN-Flagged Foreign Troops from S. Korea

Twenty-seven years have already elapsed since the United Nations was involved in the Korean question by the United States.

With the dissolution last year of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which had been a U.S. tool for aggression against Korea, one of the obstacles to the reunification of Korea was removed. But no radical turn has taken place yet in the solution of the Korean question.

This is because the United States, the author of the Korean division, is still persisting in the policy of aggression and war under the U.N. flag in south Korea and refusing to withdraw its troops.

The Korean question still remains unsolved. This is no longer tolerable either in the national point of view of the Korean people, or in the light of world peace or the authority of the U.N.

The U.N. should take steps to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag.

The draft resolution "On Withdrawal of All Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the U.N. Flag", submitted by the socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries to the 29th Session of the U.N. Gen-

(Continued on page 8)

Chinese UN Chief Delegate Stresses: Troops' Withdrawal from S. Korea Necessary to End Foreign Interference and Promote Reunification

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, spoke at the Plenary Meeting of the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on October 2, according to a report from New York.

Saying that new and important victories have been won by the people of all countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism since the start of the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly last year, he noted: In the final analysis, it is not the superpowers but the people of the world in their thousands of millions who determine the destiny of the world.

He clarified the stand of the Chinese delegation toward a series of questions facing the current U.N. General Assembly session.

He touched upon the question of anti-colonialism in Africa.

China consistently supports the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and considers this to be her bounden internationalist duty. In Africa, we firmly support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and other regions in their just struggle against colonialism and racism. We hail the birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and warmly welcome its admission to the United Nations. We firmly demand that Spain terminate its colonial domination in Spanish Sahara and sincerely hope that the Arab countries concerned will work together with the people of Spanish Sahara to seek a reasonable solution to the existing questions of this region through friendly consultations on the basis of unity against colonialism.

Pointing to the Middle East question, he stressed that the Chinese Government and people always support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

Referring to the question of Cyprus, he stressed:

We hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be respected.

He clarified the stand of the Chinese Government on the questions of the south Asian sub-continent and nuclear-free zones.

Referring to the question of Cambodia, he stressed that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, is the Cambodian people's sole lawful government. He continued:

Last year, some people used procedural tactics to postpone for a year the discussion on the question of restoring the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. That was wholly unjustifiable. The Chinese Government firmly maintains that this session of the General Assembly should adopt a resolution to immediately expel the representatives of the traitorous Lon Nol clique and restore to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia its rightful seat.

Referring to the question of Indochina, he said:

We demand that the U.S. Government strictly comply with the Paris agreement and stop its involvement and interference in South Vietnam, so that peace can really be restored in Vietnam. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people.

He demanded that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam should be invited to send its observer to the United Nations.

Pointing to the Korean question, he said:

The General Assembly at its last session reached a consensus on the Korean question, confirmed the three principles of Korea's independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and decided to dissolve "the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". This was a welcome development.

The facts over the past year show that the United Nations should not rest content with the progress made but should continue to go forward. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made many efforts to push ahead the north-south dialogue and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. But all these efforts have been unreasonably rejected by the south Korean authorities. The proposals on minor issues advanced by the south Korean authorities are wholly aimed at covering up their unwillingness to conduct negotiations on the fundamental question of reunifying the north and the south.

What they really want is division, not reunification. On the pretext of a so-called "threat" from the north, the south Korean authorities have taken a series of "emergency measures", depriving the south Korean people of all basic democratic rights. They have arrested, tried, imprisoned large numbers of people of various strata who call for democracy, freedom and peaceful reunification, ranging from young students, professors to political figures. Even people like former "president" Yun Bo Son and Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun have not escaped such persecution. Before the case of kidnapping Kim Dae Jung is closed, the south Korean authorities have already gone ahead with more sinister actions. Today, south Korea is in fact under the reign of terror of a fascist dictator. It is mainly because they have the backing of U.S. troops that the south Korean authorities dare so feverishly to suppress the people and sabotage the north-south dialogue. In order to eliminate outside interference in Korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, withdrawal of foreign forces from south Korea is entirely necessary.

It is asserted in the memorandum and draft resolution on the Korean question submitted by the United States and other countries that the U.S. troops under the United Nations flag have not interfered in the internal affairs of the host country. This is a mockery of common sense. Does not the presence of tens of thousands of U.S. troops serve to embolden the south Korean rulers, to say the least? The resolution of the last session of the General Assembly affirmed that the reunification of north and south Korea should be achieved by peaceful means without interference by outside force. As a logical consequence of affirming this principle, the foreign troops under the U.N. flag should be withdrawn from south Korea. As for the statement that "tension in Korea has not been totally eliminated", well, to put it bluntly, this is another way of referring to the so-called "threat" from the north, which is a myth that has long been exploded. By now even that neighbouring country which has all along supported south Korea no longer believes in this myth. The assertion that the "United Nations Command" cannot be withdrawn because of the existence of this "threat" is sheer deception.

The Chinese delegation is firmly against the draft resolution on the Korean question submitted by the United States and other countries. It strongly maintains that the current session of the General Assembly should discuss and adopt the proposal put forward by Algeria and other countries for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

Pointing to the question of disarmament, he said:

China favors genuine and not sham disarmament, still less empty talks about disarmament.

The small and medium countries should strive to strengthen their necessary and independent defence capabilities in the face of the threat of imperialists. This is a fundamental and reliable approach.

Dwelling on the great significance of the struggle of the peoples of the third world countries for defending state sovereignty and national economic rights and interests today, he expressed the conviction that if a large number of developing countries continue to fight in unity, they will win constant new victory. (KCNA)

DPRK UN Observer Mission Spokesman Flays U.S. Sophism

The spokesman of the Permanent Observer Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations in a statement issued on September 26 refuted the sophism of the spokesman of the U.S. mission at the United Nations that the U.S. forces will remain in south Korea as ever even if the United Nations takes a step for the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag and branded all the pretexts invented by the United States to keep the U.S. forces in south Korea as extremely absurd ones, according to a report.

The statement said:

Today when many countries are calling for the withdrawal of the "U.N. forces" from south Korea, the United States began to claim that its troops in south Korea are not the "U.N. forces."

So far they have insisted that the U.S. troops would not pull out of south Korea since all of them are the "U.N. forces" dispatched to south Korea in accordance with the U.N. decision.

The statement continued:

The United States will not be able to find any pretext to justify its military occupation of south Korea. Its new argument only revealed its sinister design to keep a hold on south Korea as its permanent colony and military base by overriding the north-south joint statement whose purpose is to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuating the division of Korea.

The statement demanded that the U.S. forces pull out of south Korea in accordance with the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement and in the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

Pointing out that the item "Withdrawal of All Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the Flag of the United Nations" introduced by Algeria and more than 30 other countries is a just one, the statement stressed: When this item is adopted, the United States should withdraw its troops from south Korea without delay. (KCNA)

Many Foreign UN Delegates Call for Approval Of Resolution on Troop Withdrawal

Delegates of various countries, speaking at the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, are strongly demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations, according to a report from New York.

Gheorghe Macovescu, Foreign Minister of Romania, who is attending the General Committee meeting as vice-President of the 29th U.N. General Assembly Session, underscored in his speech the importance of the agreement between north and south Korea aimed at realising the ardent desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The stationing of foreign troops in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations is an interference in the internal affairs of Korea, he noted.

He stressed:

It is evident that the solution of this question depends upon the United Nations because the troops were dispatched to south Korea under the aegis of the United Nations. The General Assembly can truly contribute to the solution of this question by recognizing the urgent demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from this region and by encouraging the parties directly concerned to take proper steps for the solution of questions which may arise from such action.

Speaking at the General Committee meeting of the 29th U.N. General Assembly Session, **Rahal, permanent delegate of Algeria to the United Nations,** emphasized:

There is nothing strange in demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the name of the United Nations. A unanimity of views was reached on a number of questions already at the 28th U.N. General Assembly Session.

Therefore, the current General Assembly session is obliged to have an earnest examination of the question of putting an end to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Bernon Johnson Mwanga, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Zambia, expressed apprehension for the fact that the dialogue between the north and south has made no progress.

Pointing out that the foreign troops stationed in south Korea keep interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, he emphasized:

Their continued presence in south Korea runs counter to the interests and desire of the Korean people. This is an obstacle to all efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea. These troops act contrary to the desire of the Korean people and try to increase the interests of a certain big power.

Therefore, the General Assembly is duty-bound to encourage the dialogue encouraged by us last year by forcing the troops to withdraw from south Korea without delay.

Voicing his resolute opposition to the unreasonable proposal for the simultaneous admission of the north and south of Korea to the United Nations which was raised to the U.N. General Assembly last year, he stressed: This is a premeditated move to perpetuate the split of Korea.

Reis Malile, deputy Foreign Minister of Albania, speaking at the plenary meeting on September 27, said:

The General Assembly should adopt a resolution on the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops occupying south Korea under the flag of the United Nations in order to put an end to the undisguised interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The U.S. troops' continued occupation of south Korea heightens tension on the Korean Peninsula. The United States illegally forced division upon Korea.

The United States is supporting the Seoul puppet regime, encouraging it to suppress the south Korean people and commit provocations incessantly against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean people have long demanded the withdrawal of the foreign troops from their territory and are struggling for the reunification of the country, their lofty national desire.

We support the constructive efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent solution of the Korean question.

The Albanian People's Republic opposes the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea under the signboard of the United Nations.

The U.S. aggressor forces must withdraw from south Korea and the Korean people must be left to settle their question by themselves without any outside interference.

We denounce the plot to keep Korea divided into two.

The Albanian delegation considers that the adoption of the resolution A 9703 at the current General Assembly session will put an end to the intolerable attitude taken by the United Nations from long ago toward the Korean people, remove the basic obstacles lying on the road to the independent reunification of Korea and contribute to the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Aziz Ahmad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Defence of Pakistan, speaking at the September 27 plenary meeting, pointed out that the inspiring trend to which the United Nations General Assembly directed attention last year failed to bring about the desired advance to the reunification of this divided country. Pakistan will support any step she considers helpful to the attainment of the reunification of Korea, he stated.

Speaking on September 26 **Peter Mladenov, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria,** demanded the dissolution of the "U.N. command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. A resolution reflecting such demand should be adopted at the current General Assembly session, he stressed.

In his speech on the same day at the plenary meeting **O. Fischer, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic,** denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' occupation of south Korea. The withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea which is demanded by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be helpful to the Korean people and give a good impetus to security in Asia, he added.

Milos Minic, vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in his speech at the plenary meeting on September 26, said that the duty of the United Nations was to give stimulus to the Korean people for peaceful reunification. Yugoslavia supports the adoption of a resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea at the current General Assembly session, he emphasized. (KCNA)

Memorandum of Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(Continued from page 5)

eral Assembly, envisages practical and reasonable measures to remove the basic obstacles to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that this draft resolution which conforms to the will and aspiration of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world must be adopted without fail at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The United States has no pretext or ground whatsoever to keep its aggression troops stationed in south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops carrying the U.N. flag is an aggressive act outrageously violating the publicly recognized principles of international law on respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

This also contradicts with the Korean armistice agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea after the armistice and runs counter as well to the principles of the north-south joint statement aimed at reunifying the country independently without any interference of outside forces.

The "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council which the United States has so far abused to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops was also wrongly adopted in flagrant violation of various provisions of the United Nations Charter.

That "resolution" was fabricated in a fraudulent way in violation of the principle of unanimity of all the permanent members of the Security Council, without any accurate data of investigation and in the absence of the party concerned.

The "U.N. forces" in south Korea are no more than the U.S. troops with the "U.N. forces" helmets on.

Now that the shameless mission of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a U.S. tool of aggression against Korea, came to an end already last year, subject to the unanimous condemnation by the U.N. member states, it is quite natural that the "United Nations forces", one of the two peas in the same pod, should be dissolved and withdrawn without delay.

With no means or ways can the United States and the south Korean authorities justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

Today it is an irresistible demand of the times that the foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

It is high time for the U.S. authorities to change their old policy and withdraw their troops from south Korea and thereby remove the stumbling-block in the way of dialogue between the north and south and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

However, the U.S. refuses to give up its attempt to fabricate two Koreas and does not want to pull out of south Korea in disregard of the demands of the entire Korean people in the north and south and the times.

The United States is manoeuvring in various ways to prevent the resolution on the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag from being adopted at the U.N. General Assembly.

It is universally known that it is the United States itself that has so far forced the discussion of the question of keeping the "U.N. forces" in south Korea at the U.N. General Assembly and that under its coercion the U.N. General Assembly dealt with this question and adopted an unjust resolution on it every year.

But now when the situation at the U.N. has turned to its disadvantage, the United States is trying to bring this question to the narrow limit of the Security Council. This, in the final analysis, is no more than a sinister trick to realize its purpose of permanent occupation of south Korea by making use of its veto at the Security Council.

The current session of the U.N. General Assembly must naturally take relevant measures to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag.

As it is unable to find any more pretexts to justify the presence of the "U.N. forces" in south Korea, the United States is brazenfacedly clamouring of late that "the number of U.S. troops under the command of the U.N. forces in south Korea is no more than a few hundreds and almost all of the 38,000 U.S. troops in south Korea are stationed there on the basis of the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact". (Japanese news agency "Kyodo", New York, September 17, 1974).

When the United States thinks it advantageous to use the name of the United Nations in justifying the occupation of south Korea by its troops, it calls them the "U.N. forces", and when it thinks it disadvantageous to wear the berets of the "U.N. forces", it says that the troops are not the "U.N. forces". This is one of its habitual gangster-like logics.

The U.S. troops occupying south Korea have all along behaved themselves as the "U.N. forces", never opening their mouths without changing that they cannot get out of south Korea as they are there under the "U.N. resolution". But all of a sudden they say that they are not the "U.N. forces". This is a political swindle stemming from their aggressive ambition to permanently occupy south Korea at least and it serves only to show how deeply the U.S. imperialists are now in a predicament.

The United States clamours that the U.S. troops will remain as ever in south Korea under the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" even if a resolution on the withdrawal of the "U.N. forces" may be adopted at the United Nations. But the Korean people will never permit it.

It is a stark historical fact that before the fabrication of the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" the U.S. imperialist aggression troops had already crept into south Korea under the flag of the "U.N. forces". Nevertheless, they say now that the U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea under the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact". This is a preposterous sophistry and an act flouting the world public opinion.

Originally, what they call the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" is an illegal one concocted by the United States with the traitorous regime which can represent none of the people in south Korea in order to perpetuate its occupation of south Korea. The Korean people have never recognized this traitorous pact and declared it null and void long ago.

The south Korean people have never asked and can never ask the U.S. imperialist aggression troops bringing them immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to remain in south Korea.

It is foolish to try to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops with a sort of pact concocted between the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean traitorous clique at a time when it cannot be justified even with the name of the "U.N. forces".

Besides, the United States is alleging that if the "U.N. forces" pull out of south Korea without any guarantee for the implementation of the armistice agreement in south Korea, there will arise the danger of war. This is also designed to dodge the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

The maintenance of the armistice in Korea is guaranteed not by the U.S. troops but by the consistent, peaceful efforts of the Government of our Republic.

If the foreign troops which are obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and causing the constant danger of war in Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" withdraw in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, it will provide a firm guarantee for the preservation of peace in Korea and there will arise no other question of guarantee.

But, if there is any question which may arise in the course of the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it can be dealt with through negotiations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the parties directly related with the question.

As we have already proposed to the U.S. authorities to conclude a peace agreement, there will be no particular problem in this connection either.

If any question arises after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it can be settled through direct negotiations between the parties concerned in the north and the south.

The north-south joint statement constitutes a firm basis for such negotiations.

While giving no reply to our proposal to conclude a peace agreement, the U.S. authorities are clamouring only about a sort of guarantee with regard to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. This is designed not to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea at any cost but to keep Korea divided into two forever and keep a hold on south Korea at least.

In fact, if the U.S. troops stay on in south Korea, it will create the constant danger of war, and once a war breaks out, it will easily develop into a total war.

The United States cannot escape its obligations and responsibility to get out unconditionally, taking along all its troops and various operational equipment which it shipped into south Korea in the name of the "U.N. forces".

If the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and the interference of outside forces in Korea is removed, the Korean people will solve the question of national reunification with credit in conformity with the will and national interests of the entire people in the north and south in accordance with the three principles of national reunification — independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the five-point proposition of national reunification whose keynote is to remove the state of military confrontation and ease the tension between the north and the south, realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, convene a great national congress composed of the representatives of people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, enforce a north-south confederation under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the United Nations under the single national title.

The struggle of the Korean people to compel the U.S. troops wearing the berets of the "U.N. forces" to withdraw from south Korea and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their country is part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people against the acts of aggression and intervention by the imperialists and for defending national independence and peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that its just stand and demand for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will enjoy the active support of the governments and peoples of the socialist countries as well as Asian, African, Latin American countries and all the peace-loving countries of the world.

Pyongyang, October 7, 1974.

(Subtitles are ours .... Ed.)

Truth of "Assassination Attempt on Pak Jung Hi"

The south Korean puppet clique are now charging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) of masterminding the so-called "assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi" and are engaged in a new "anti-communist" campaign, imposing severer crackdown upon the anti-fascist democratic forces and calling upon the Japanese reactionaries to destroy Chongryun.

All the facts, nevertheless, with unmistakable clarity show that their allegation is totally groundless and false and that they themselves are the author of the attempted assassination, a huge political plot they worked out in order to find out pretexts to divert public attention and impute all the blames to the DPRK and Chongryun for the grave state of affairs in south Korea.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"This 'incident' is, no doubt, an intrigue framed by the south Korean reactionaries themselves or their masters."

The U.S. CIA and the Japanese reactionaries are also involved.

The "assassination attempt" is, so to speak, a deathbed struggle of the puppet clique to remain in power by all means, keep south Korea as a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, create "two Koreas" and prevent the divided land from being reunified independently, peacefully and on a democratic basis by the Koreans themselves, while intensifying north-south tension.

Printed here is a comprehensive account and analysis of the "assassination attempt," the motive behind, the mastermind and the back ground of the frameup:

Desperate, Complete Frameup

According to Japanese pressmen, a certain high-ranking official in the American Embassy in Tokyo confessed in a phone call made in the wake of the "assassination attempt" to a former Japanese envoy in Washington and an ex-advisor to the Japanese Foreign Office, "The incident is a farce authored by the south Koreans themselves."

This shocking statement hinted that the Americans and the Japanese had advance knowledge of the farce, and furthermore, that the happening had been engineered in concert with them.

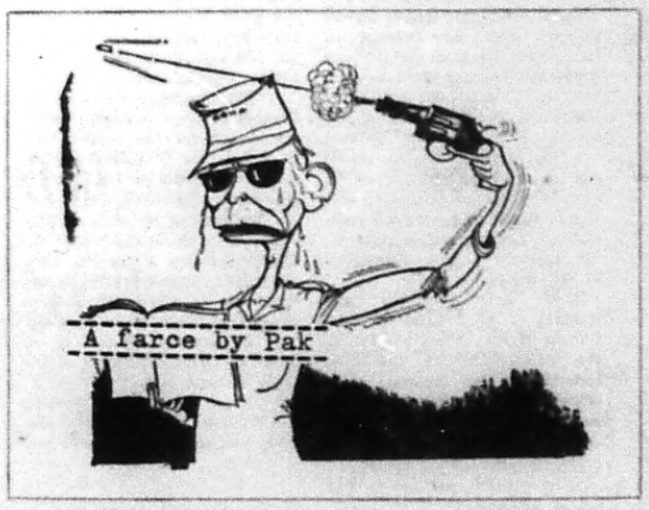
This accounts for a sudden mass departure of American reporters from Tokyo to Seoul a few days before the "assassination attempt" took place. The American reporters flew into south Korea, receiving a cable or phone instruction from their head offices in New York or Washington. The only sources available to them are the CIA or the State Department.

The Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun reported in its August 16 issue that speculation was mounting among Korea watchers in Washington before August 15 that something would happen in south Korea on the day of the anniversary of the liberation.

A big pro-Seoul lobby man said shortly before the fatal incident, "A grave situation may occur in south Korea." A certain Choe, a dual agent of the "KCIA" and the American CIA, said, "Pak Jung Hi is hopeless." These all indicate that they were informed in advance of the imminent incident.

The Japanese press disclosed that a brother of Mun Se Gwang had informed the puppet consultate general in Osaka and the Japanese police authorities of the plan to "assassinate Pak Jung Hi."

The brother Mun Gun Su told his close friends that his younger brother was going to kill the dictator Pak. Among them was a teacher at "Kumgang School" dispatched from south Korea, who was sure to report back home that the assassination plan was under way in Osaka.



The puppet consulate general issued a visa to the would-be assassine, although it was already informed of his intent and knew him as an "anti-Pak radical." Why? The consular who had issued the visa hurriedly returned home when the incident took place.

A routine practice by the "CIA" is to thoroughly check any arrival from Japan and at the Kimpo Airport a strict search is made with a collation of a photo on the passport with the looks of the bearer. However, Mun Se Gwang easily managed to pass through the check and had comfortable days at a first-class hotel in Seoul.

He even entered the "National Theatre" where the "ceremony for the August 15 liberation anniversary" was held. Within and without numerous armed guards and plainclothesmen crowded the site too watertight for any assailant to penetrate. Guests from Mindan were all told not to carry anything except a towel and subjected to a thoroughgoing bodily check and collation of the photos on their passports with their faces.

He must be conspicuous within the "theatre," as everybody carried on his chest a ribbon, while he had nothing. Pretending to be a worker for the Japanese trading company Marubeni, he requested for a meetting with Japanese Ambassador Ushiroku and was conducted into the first floor from the second floor by a guard.

Why was he not arrested for carrying no ribbon?

Now clear, the would-be assassine got special help from the south Korean authorities and the assassination attempt itself is a total frame-up premeditated and engineered by them in cooperation with the American and Japanese reactionaries.

"KCIA" Undoubted Mastermind

Ryuk Mal Ran, the mother of the would-be assassine, brought his son in contact with the "CIA." Its monopoly is political frame-up.

The woman is the owner of "New Hien," a kisaeng house used as a hideout for "CIA" operatives. With a good office of the "CIA," she brought kisaeng girls from Seoul to her Osaka restaurant. She frequently goes to south Korea, getting visas from the puppet consulate general in Osaka.

She was once a co-owner of the kisaeng house with a certain An whose house was reported to have been used to keep Kim Dae Jung last year when he was kidnaped from a Tokyo hotel. During a July 25-August 4 period, she went to south Korea together with a notorious chieftain of a gang connected with the "CIA."

There is no announcement made concerning her conduct in south Korea, and the south Korean authorities flatly denied that she was involved in the assassination attempt. No more clarification has ever come.

It is incredible for the south Korean authorities to allow the mother of Mun Se Gwang, a widely known vociferous foe to Pak Jung Hi, to enter south Korea. This needs explanation.

Informed sources said that Choe So Myon, director of the "Korean Institute" in Tokyo, better known as "CIA" man or "shadow ambassador" in Tokyo, was on visiting terms with the mother of the assailant and frequented "New Hien." A certain man of Mindan (the "ROK"Residents Association in Japan) remembers seeing Mun Se Gwang enter the "Korean Institute" and come out with the director.

These direct and strange connections between the "CIA" and Mun's mother, between the two and Choe So Myon cannot be regarded as mere casual links.

These facts account for the reason why and the way how Mun Se Gwang was able to get a visa, enter south Korea, known as a "police state" or "intelligence state," pass through the strictly guarded entrance to the "national theatre" and fire a revolver.

It is also an open secret that the young man was been kept under constant surveillance by "CIA" agents before the August 15 incident.

One of the agents is a leading member of the local office of Mindan in Ikuno Ward, Osaka, who once engaged in gathering intelligence around the 38th Parallel as "marine corps soldier during the Korean War."

One week before August 15, this man realized that the whereabouts of Mun became all of sudden unknown. He was surprised and shocked at the news reports that Mun was arrested in Seoul for attempting to murder Pak Jung Hi during his speech on the "August 15 liberation anniversary."

He, too, had been invited to attend the "ceremony commemorating the August 15 liberation anniversary," as a guest from Mindan. On August 13 he went to the puppet consulate general to get a visa which told him to postpone his departure to August 19.

Suspicion is that the puppet "CIA" feared that any continuing watch over Mun even in Seoul to the "liberation anniversary" would bring to surface the premeditated plot for the "assassination attempt" and instructed the Mindanman to stay in Japan.

It is obvious that all the necessary steps were taken to keep everything go on as planned and protect the would-be assassine.

Many "CIA" operatives showed up in Osaka as reporters in the wake of the "shooting at Pak Jung Hi" to collect "evidence" proving the part of the DPRK and Chongryun in the "case." They followed Kim Ho Ryong, political chief of the Ikuno-nishi chapter of Chongryun in Osaka and instigated some vicious elements within Mindan to stage a raid on the office of the chapter.

Two suspicious men blackmailed a fellow countryman named Kang in the area under the chapter, saying "We are 'KCIA' agents."

Contradictory "Probe" Results

The hastiness with which the south Korean authorities attempted to link the "assassination attempt" to the DPRK and Chongryun resulted in making contradicting announcements concerning the results of the investigation.

The puppet investigators on August 17 announced that the "assassination attempt" was under the instructions from the DPRK and Chongryun by making clear the "whole aspects" of their investigation, "based on a confession made by Mun Se Gwang."

This was denied when the traitor Kim Jong Pil on August 20 said that the culprit refused to make any confession.

The so-called reports on the investigation progress all contradicted each other.

The August 17 announcement noted that Mun went to Hong Kong for three days from November 26, 1973 for the purpose of getting weapons, but the Japanese investigation revealed that his trip was a pure sight-seeing one from November 19 to 22. Then the south Korean police made public on August 27 again a report which coincided with the Japanese announcement.

At first, the south Korean authorities alleged that Mun got aboard on May 5 a DPRK trade ship Mangyongbong berthed in Osaka Port. This was countered by the DPRK side which announced that the ship left on May 5 morning and had nothing to do with the incident, and the Japanese police, too, denied that Mun went aboard the vessel and even laid bare that it was impossible for him to do so illegally. Frightened, the south Korean police on August 27 advanced the date to May 4.

The south Korean side claimed that the young man had received an instruction from Kim Ho Ryong, political chief of the Ikuno-nishi chapter of Chongryun in Osaka early November, 1973. Later the date was changed to September, when the Japanese police search of the home of Mun came upon his "struggle declaration" which said "After one year of preparations, I have completed the plan. Now action is needed."

Yamamoto, chief of the guard division of the Japanese police agency, embarrassed at the way the south Korean police made announcements, declared, "The Pak regime should announce any report on the investigation progress, showing objective evidences."

On August 21 the south Korean authorities, quoting from the confession, said that the culprit had been told to commit suicide after carrying out the crime. On August 23, two days later, the announcement proved to be unfounded, when south Korean dailies reported that what they called "testament" was discovered, saying "I will surely return from the revolutionary journey."

The south Korean authorities also alleged that during his treatment at the Akafudo Hospital in Tokyo, the would-be assassine underwent shooting drill from Kim Ho Ryong in adjusting the sights and postures.

In the face of sheer skepticism expressed by the Japanese press, the August 27 announcement described the activities of Mun in the hospital as "study of the *Juche* idea."

It was disclosed on August 28 at the puppet "national assembly" session that Mun did not made any confession.

All these facts clearly prove that what the south Korean authorities termed "reports on the progress in the investigation" were all frame-ups despite the allegation that they were based on "confessions" from the would-be assassine.

Lies Beget Still Greater Lies

All the reports announced by the south Korean authorities on the results of their investigation efforts are totally groundless and based on whopping lies.

They alleged that Kim Ho Ryong, political chief, and Mun Se Gwang met at a "joint rally" held at the Festival Hall in Osaka sponsored by Chongryun and Mindan on September 3, two months after the publication of the north-south joint statement on July 4, 1972.

The rally held that day was, however, jointly organized by the Korean Youth League and the "ROK" Youth League in Japan, as admitted by the Japanese police authorities. Since he was not a member of the youth league, he had no reason to be there on the occasion; the 3,000 people there would confirm this.

It was also alleged that while treated at the Akafudo Hospital in Tokyo in February last, he received phone calls from Kim Ho Ryong and even that Kim Ho Ryong taught him how to fire a gun.

A flat denial was made in testimonies of doctors, nurses and inpatients of the hospital.

Kim Ho Ryong has never served in the army nor touched any gun. The Japanese police also said there was no evidence to it.

A more clearcut denial came in an article in the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun that "there has never existed report or information that chief Kim Ho Ryong has ever gave instructions in firing or offered funds."

Stress in the police investigation was to uncover the source of "funds."

The puppet authorities announced that Kim Ho Ryong gave ¥500,000 and ¥800,000 to Mun Se Gwang in November, 1973, and in July, 1974, respectively.

The money Mun got in November last year was from his mother, however, according to the south Korean paper Hanguk Ilbo which quoted from a Japanese source.

The sum he was alleged given by Kim on July 25, at 7 PM as pinpointed out in the report by the Seoul police authorities on their probe, but it was revealed that then he was attending a branch office meeting and a witness said that the money, too, had been given by his mother.

The Japanese police regretted that their probe into the source of money resulted in the disadvantage of the south Korean authorities and suspended it.

Who Is True Culprit?

The Korean-language paper "Korea Journal" published in San Francisco, the U.S. printed in its Sept. 15 issue an analysis of the so-called "assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi," under the headline, "Mun Se Gwang Did Not Gun Down First Lady; Who Is Real Murderer?"

The article reads in part:

It seems that the report announced by the south Korean authorities on the results of their investigation of the case of the assassination attempt against Pak Jung Hi is too much politically-motivated to be a usual criminal case report. The report is apparently aimed not so much at resolving the case as at stirring up the anti-Japanese sentiments of the people and describing the anti-dictatorial movement overseas as linked to north Korea. It is likely that the probe will be wound up without producing any clear-cut answer as shrouded in mystery as in all the past political terror incidents.

A guard shot Ryuk Yong Su, the wife of Pak Jung Hi.

According to various news stories, the first of the four shots fired by Mun Se Gwang was misfired, injuring the thigh of the would-be assassine, the second hit the bullet-proof steel podium where the dictator stood, the third pierced a big national flag hung on the backdrop and the fourth struck the ceiling of the hall, with the directions of the four bullets becoming clear.

Pak Jong Gyu, chief of the presidential protective force and guards fired a total of three rounds of ammunition; one fatally wounded a girl named Jang Bong Hwa, member of the choir and the second struck down an unidentified middle-aged gentleman, but the direction of the third is still unknown.

The death of Mrs Pak Jung Hi indicates that the third bullet in question fired by a guard was a fatal one. So, Pak Jong Gyu is the criminal responsible for the assassination of Mrs Pak Jung Hi.

Otherwise, can we imagine that however heinous the dictator Pak may be, he dared kill his wife for a quarter century? He is guilty of a similar crime.

On March 17, 1970, a beautiful lady was found shot to death on the bank of the Han River and the incident made the headlines. Unlike many other cases of murder of women, this one drew wide public attention particularly because the victim was Jong In Suk, mistress of the dictator.

She was a high-class call girl and got the patronage of Pak. She was living with Pak Song Il, a three-year son of the dictator Pak. For the four years of illicit relations with him, the call girl, instead of keeping them secret, took advantage of them for her own purposes. Going abroad for trip as if she visited neighbors next door, she openly turned up at the airport with a big bag full of smuggled goods and unhesitatingly used VIP rooms, beginning to attract attention. The fear for possible disclosure of the relations led the dictator to kill her.

The boy Pak Song Il she had with the dictator is now living comfortably in Tokyo with the grandmother on the mother's side and other relatives. The brother of the victim, supposed to have killed her, is also living now in Japan.

According to reliable informed sources, the then premier Jong Il Kwon was the mastermind in the murder of the call girl. He was known as the man who introduced her to the dictator and became her guardian. Korea-watchers in Japan all believe that the murder was a joint work of Jong Il Kwon and Pak Jong Gyu as strongly suggested by the method used in the homicide.

The following points of the results announced by the south Korean authorities on the investigation of the assassination attempt seem very suspicious and need a close scrutiny:

(1) Mun Se Gwang was born and brought up under the extremely hard conditions, according to the south Korean authorities.

But, his mother, Ryuk Mal Ran, operates a high-class restaurant in Osaka, our own investigation reveals. The restaurant named "New Hien" run by the 47-year mother is, so to speak, a branch of "Chongun-gak," a restaurant in Seoul directly financed and controlled by the "Central Intelligence Agency." Many kisaeng girls from the Seoul restaurant are working at the Osaka branch as members of the musical band. They have been specially trained by the "CIA" as "vanguards." It is known that of late Ryuk Mal Ran visited south Korea for four times and met with officials of the "CIA" and "Chongun-gak" for briefings on future business plans. According to our countrymen in Japan, the women is a protege of the "CIA." They claim that if not so, it is difficult to own such a big kisaeng house. The owner before she took over "New Hien" was an accomplice in the kidnap of Kim Dae Jung, in whose residence he was detained for several hours when he was brought to Osaka from a Tokyo hotel by "CIA" operatives or collaborators last August last year. This fact tells that Ryuk Mal Ran is a collaborator with the "CIA."

The September 7 issue of the south Korean dialy Hanguk Ilbo reported that the money Mun Se Gwang used for the crime was ¥500,000 he had received from his mother and added that it was the source of the fund according to a probe in Japan.

This fact was never mentioned in the report made by the south Korean authorities on their investigation which stated that the would-be assassine could not raise such a big sum for himself because of his poor living.

The falsity of the findings by the south Korean investigators was confirmed by the disclosure that Mun Se Gwang received the necessary money for his living from his mother who runs "New Hien" with the help of the "CIA."

(2) One of the purposes on the part of the Japanese investigators was to find how Mun Se Gwang managed to enter south Korea, carrying with him a revolver.

As the south Korean investigation authorities pointed out, all the airports in Japan are equipped with highly-sophisticated detective devices to check all the passengers before boarding any plane because of frequent hijacking incidents. The detection is so thoroughgoing that any concealed transistor radio set is promptly uncovered. Granted that he could pass through the severe check in the Japanese airport by crafty means without being noticed by the officials, how could he manage survive another trying detection effort at the Kimpo Airport which is equipped with the same machine as in the Japanese airport? The south Korean custom officials make it a rule to carry out strict checks in order to find out any smuggled goods. How could the somewhat heavy transistor radio set into which a revolver was installed fail to draw suspicion from the custom officials at the Kimpo Airport who are noted for their high sensibility to any difference in weight and reasoning power?

This implies that even a lighter could pass through a hole of the needle!

(3) A doubt is that the bullet which killed the wife of Pak Jung Hi is not a bullet fired by Mun Se Gwang.

The investigation authorities have not yet made public the fatal bullet which was picked out in the surgical operation. Even the part of the head of the first lady which harbored the bullet was not announced. What was made clear is that the wound on the head was small for the alleged 38 mm revolver-fired bullet, as evident in a close look at the photos of the scene of the shooting. Any shot from a Smith and Wesson pistol would blast asunder the head. But the wound on the head looked like an abrasion. A guard carried a 22-mm calibre revolver. The wound the girl Jang Bong Hwa sustained seems to be something caused by such a gun.

The gun within reach of Pak Jong Gyu was reported to be a 22.3-mm calibre revolver when the incident happened. Probably, none of the bullets from the would-be assassine hit the wife of the dictator or the young girl.

Quite strange, the surgeons who operated on the first lady all keep silence. The Japanese weekly magazine Shukan Gendai wrote in its September 5 issue that the fatal bullet was not fired from ahead but came from behind.

(4) Mun Se Gwang is known to his friends as ill-tempered and lacking in confidence.

His past record raises a strong possibility that he acted in accordance with the plan drafted by Jong Il Kwon, expert in assassination plans, as the Japanese press asserted. The south Korean paper Hanguk Ilbo reported that there was no look of remorse on the face of Mun Se Gwang and that he looked in good shape. The paper quoted the investigator as saying that he does not know yet that the first lady was dead. In other words, he never shot her; so he is not aware of her death. Though he fired his gun, he never killed anyone. Therefore, he need not feel any slightest compunction.

(5) The south Korean investigation authorities argued that Mun Se Gwang had been able to enter the National Theatre without drawing any suspicion because he arrived in a big limousine and the chauffer politely bowed to him, which impressed the guards at the entrance. Foreign correspondents who covered the case said that the distance between the point where the would-be assassine got off the car and the entrance of the theatre about 57 metres, too long for any guard to be impressed with the way the chauffer bowed. The south Korean investigators announced that the would-be assassine pounced from the corner for overseas Korean students, the last row of seats, but foreign correspondents who were there then reported that the assailant srang up from the seat at the right end of the front row of the block in the center, reserved as a VIP corner which neither any gentleman of the status of the assailant nor any man with a Japanese passport was allowed to even approach.

The Washington Post reported on Sep. 3 that on that fatal day 297 police officers and an unknown number of intelligence agents were guarding outside the theatre, while inside 251 plainclothesmen and large numbers of intelligence officers stood guard. Why did Mun Se Gwang, carrying with him a revolver, fail to get notice? The investigators reported that policemen stood beside Mun Se Gwang. Then, why did they remained idle for some 20 seconds during which the young man fired his gun?

(6) On Aug. 19 when Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka arrived in Seoul for the funeral services for the late first lady and visited the dictator, what the Japanese was asked to do was to restrict the activities of anti-Pak forces in Japan, not to conduct a full probe into the background of the incident. In the opinion of the experts, that was a good proof bringing to light that the assassination attempt farce was primarily aimed at repressing the opposition forces.

It seems that the mastermind and the actual murderer "dreamt different dreams in the same bed" in the assassination of the first lady which was a result of the premeditated meticulous action plan with Mun Se Gwang acting as a puppet at the request of the "CIA."

The Japanese police in Osaka confiscated on Aug. 16 morning what they termed a declaration of struggle written in Mun Se Gwang's own handwriting when they searched his house.

In view of this declaration, the young would-be assassine, while accepting his role in the premeditated assassination farce, made up his mind to take the golden opportunity to wipe out the dictator Pak whom he had long hated—this is our guess. This explains the suspicion that a difference existed between the author of the scenario of the farce and the actor starring.

All the afore-mentioned points show how mysterious the Aug. 15 incident is.

Can any conscientious statesman exploit the death of his wife for political dealings? The answer is No. However, Pak Jung Hi is doing now what is thought impossible.

Where is the dictator Pak heading?

Truth of "Assassination Attempt on Pak Jung Hi"

Why Many Evidences Left Behind?

Usually, any criminal tries to conceal evidences of his crime by all means, as clear from the world history of crimes, and, in particular, a terrorist makes all possible efforts to foil any effective probe into his identity.

The case of Mun Se Gwang seems to be an exception. The search of his home produced so many evidences showing that "I am the wanted culprit."

The Japanese police announced that on Aug. 16 when they searched his house they found large numbers of communist volumes on the shelves, including "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and writings of Mao Tse-tung.

They confiscated the "Struggle Declaration" saying "The planning took one year and all the preparations have been completed. Now action is needed." The letter to his wife, also seized, said, "I will surely return from the revolutionary journey."

Then, an extensive "anti-communist" din was launched by the Pak Jung Hi clique, calling the would-be assassine "an avid reader of 'Selected Works of Kim Il Sung' and 'Quotations from Mao Tse-tung,'" "a follower of communism" and "a diehard communist," together with the allegation that he was instructed from the DPRK and Chongryun to assassinate the "president."

This sequence of developments graphically proves that all the uncovered "evidences" were left behind in a bid to link the "assassination attempt" to the DPRK and Chongryun and incriminate them.

"Anti-communism" is an all-purpose bogey used by the "KCIA," whenever necessary.

Strange, the police reported that the Aug. 17 search discovered the stolen revolver in the ceiling of the second floor, while the would-be assassine was supposed to have thrown its case into a river.

Even the tools were found, which the police claimed had been used to destroy the lock of the police box from which two pistols were stolen. The police also announced that his wife remembers him saying, "I am going to meet a man from Chongryun" and "I will enter the Akafudo Hospital" which the south Korean authorities alleged he had used to receive shooting drills.

All the indications are that Mun Se Gwang had the plan to deliberately leak the secrets of his "assassination" plot and leave behind all the necessary evidences to it at his home as the Pak Jung Hi clique wirepulled through the "CIA" in cooperation with the American and Japanese reactionaries.

The photo shows a combo of foreign newspapers and magazines, which commented on the "assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi."

Japanese Police: Accomplice

The Japanese police did everything within their power to help the Pak Jung Hi clique frame up the "assassination attempt case."

A typical example is their announcement that Mun Se Gwang stole the lethal weapons for himself.

At first the police reported that no fingerprint of his was found in the police box and that the footprint found there was five centimetres smaller than that of his. Afterwards, they declared that the tools discovered confirmed Mun's singlehanded burglary.

It is an incredible story that he broke open the locked door of the police box and made off with two revolvers from the room where two police officers were sleeping, without any help from others.

Suspicion is that someone else was notified in advance of his plan to steal guns and with a tacit understanding the burglary was committed.

Another possibility is that a group including Mun carried out the crime.

Japanese pressmen assigned to the Osaka police privately talk that the police got the evidence that plural persons committed the act but withheld its publication for political considerations.

After Mun was reported to confess that he threw the case of the gun into a river, the police mobilized thousands of people to search for it and announced that it was found thrust into the bottom of the river.

It is unthinkable that it was thrust into the river bottom; it should be found lying on the river bottom.

Apparently, the police worked hard to support the theory put forth by the Seoul clique that Mun acted alone in stealing the guns and confessed.

The Japanese police authorities went the length of sending details of the birth, parentage, education and occupation of Kim Ho Ryong, political chief of the Ikuno-Nishi chapter of Chongryun in Osaka, to the south Korean investigation authorities, and keep a 24-hour surveillance over him.

So it is widely speculated among the Japanese reporters that a secret agreement on cooperation was reached between the Japanese and the south Koreans in fabricating the "attempted assassination."

A case in point is the use of Mun of the passport of Yoshii, a Japanese, in his travel to south Korea.

An exit screening is the job of the Japanese side. Yoshii is known to the public safety officials as a trade union worker in Izumi Otsu area and active in the local Japan-Korea friendship movement. It is unusual that passport with his photo on it was issued in a travel to south Korea.

Reportedly, the safety officials got full information on Mun as a "radical in the anti-Pak movement" in concert with the "KCIA."

The Osaka International Airport is equipped with a highly-sophisticated device to detect any metal, explosives and weapons concealed in a bag, a box, or under the underwear. But Mun left the airport, carrying a transistor radio set with a revolver in it, without being detected.

In the probe into the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping incident, the Japanese police used delaying tactics, but this time they were quick and their findings used as evidence in the reports announced by the south Korean puppet authorities.

In a "personal letter from Prime Minister Tanaka" and a "supplementary verbal explanatory note" the Japanese government authorities promised the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime that they would strictly curb the just activities of Chongryun as "criminal organization" aimed at toppling the puppet regime.

They are plotting to bring again the notorious "immigration bill" before the Diet and work out "law for prevention of espionage activities," for the purpose of legalizing the suppression of Chongryun.

Riddles of Suspended "Probe"

On Aug. 28 all of a sudden the south Korean authorities announced that their investigation would be suspended. Why?

One reason accountable for this is that they realized the difficulty in collecting further "information" to support the frameup; and the other is that the continuation was feared as resulting in contrary reaction from the public and in an unadvertent exposure of their fraud.

So far, all the reports by the puppet investigators failed to mention the accomplices whose part is undoubtedly clear.

According to two secretaries working for a travel agency quoted in south Korean dailies, the two girls found Mun Se Gwang staying with unknown persons in No. 1030 room of Choson Hotel; when they tried to phone him, twice, at 5 p.m. Aug. 10 and 13, they said, each time another person answered.

The man said in impeccable Seoul accent, "Just the moment please" and "Who's speaking?"

Then Mun talked, they added.

The hotel servants said that on Aug. 14 morning Mun asked for a room service of breakfasts for two persons.

Mun has no knowledge of Korean or English. The man found talking with him in the hotel room must be a native speaker of the Seoul accent with at least a working command of Japanese and must have easy access to such deluxe hotel. Such person is only a high-ranking "CIA" official.

The Korean and foreign press cast a doubt on the ability of the short-sighted young man to shoot Mrs. Pak Jung Hi on her head because of no firing experience.

The puppet police claimed that the would-be assassine had fired five shots; the first was fired by accident, the second hit the steel podium, the third killed the puppet first lady, the fourth pierced the puppet national flag and the fifth went in an unknown direction. And the sixth bullet was fired by Pak Jong Gyu, the presidential chief bodyguard, which struck down a co-ed.

The Aug. 16 issue of Dong-a Ilbo, a major south Korean daily, reported, a close on-the-spot check listed the four places as hit: the podium, a national flag, the ceiling and a seat in the gallery.

The report implied that Mun fired only four bullets and the other two were fired by the chief bodyguard; in other words, Mun's bullets hit the podium, the national flag and the ceiling, while Pak's bullets struck the girl and the gallery.

The bullet which fatally wounded the puppet first lady must have come without causing any hissing sound from somewhere else.

This is one of the reasons for the failure to reveal to the public the fatal bullet.

Otherwise, specific proof must be established that at least one of the four bullets which hit the above-said places was not fired by the would-be assassine.

All these facts, the south Korean puppet investigation authorities dreaded, would be brought to light as a result of the further probe. So they decided to wind up all the investigation efforts.

Deathbed Struggle For Survival

The purpose of the "assassination attempt" fabrication is: to dampen the mounting anti-fascist public sentiments, end the domestic and international isolation, sharpen north-south confrontation and tension and serve the aggressive and colonial "two-Korea" policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The repression of Chongryun is one of the major objectives, as noted in the "personal letter of the Prime Minister" and "a supplementary verbal explanatory note" which the Japanese militarists handed over to the south Korean puppet clique.

Public criticism of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is growing bitter in the U.S. with more than 100 Representatives in a letter to the Ford Administration calling for cutback in military aid to south Korea.

The votes the puppet clique get in the annual U.N. General Assembly session in fact are dwindling sharply and even their allies are becoming critical.

The politico-economic crisis of the puppet clique is assuming grave proportions.

The global oil crisis is hitting hard the south Korean economy, with many companies bankrupted one after another. Take the examples, the Bangrim and Yunsong Textile Mills, rated among the big 10 of south Korea, have gone bankrupt.

The stagflation is affecting the whole aspects of the living of the people, with the prices skyrocketing at the average rate of 30-40 per cent. The foreign debts are now estimated at over six billion dollars, with the international balances recording the biggest deficit.

Political chaos is gradually going out of control; the "presidential emergency degrees" have failed to silence the anti-"government" forces.

The worsened economic and political picture and the undaunted advance of the patriotic forces are causing an internecine factional strife and consequent confusion within the puppet ruling circles, undermining the power basis of the U.S. colonial rule.

The remedy they thought of is the fabrication of the so-called "assassination attempt series."

History, however, witnessed the fiasco of all the fascist maneuvers, however crafty and desperate they might be.

At Caracas Human Meet:

27 Internat'l Bodies Issue Joint Korea Statement

PYONGYANG, Sep. 26 (KCNA)—Representatives of 27 organisations who had attended the International Solidarity Meeting against Fascism and for Defence of Democratic Freedom and Human Rights in Chile and Latin America issued a joint statement on Korea, according to a report from Caracas.

The full text of the joint statement reads:

We who attended the International Solidarity Meeting against Fascism and for Defence of Democratic Freedom and Human Rights in Chile and Latin America held in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, from September 11 to 14, 1974, state as follows:

1, We consider that it stands out as an urgent problem to remove the constant source of new war in Korea and settle the question of Korean reunification by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way.

2, We assert that the daily increase of the danger of new war in Korea is attributable to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

3, We resolutely denounce the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists to perpetuate the split of Korea.

4, We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea at once and discontinue all forms of interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

5, We pungently denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique and the barbarous repression of the south Korean patriotic youth and democratic figures who call for freedom, democracy and national reunification.

6, We vehemently denounce the "anti-communist" racket kicked up against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan with the so-called "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi," a direct product of the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their savage repression of the south Korean people and youth, as an occasion.

7, We demand an end to all forms of fascist repression of the south Korean people and youth, the release of all the arrested and detained patriotic youth, students and democratic figures and the discontinuation of the "anti-communist" racket against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

8, We resolutely support the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

9, We hold that the reunification of Korea should be realized independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves on the basis of the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification.

10, We express active support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people and youth for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

11, We hold that the Korean question must be discussed at this year's United Nations General Assembly Session and an important step be taken for the withdrawal from south Korea of all the foreign troops illegally wearing the "U.N. forces" berets.

IUS Secretariat Flays Pak Clique And Japanese Authorities for Suppressing Chongryun

PYONGYANG, Sep. 26 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the International Union of Students sent telegrams of protest on September 21 respectively to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities strongly demanding of them to give up at once the plot to suppress the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), according to a report from Prague.

In the telegram of protest to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the secretariat said: "The Secretariat of the International Union of Students strongly demands that the Pak Jung Hi clique give up immediately and unconditionally the moves to kick up the 'anti-communist' racket slandering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and aggravate the situation in Korea with the 'incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi' as an occasion and discontinue the act of national treachery requesting the Japanese authorities to suppress the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan."

In the telegram of protest to the Japanese authorities, the Secretariat said: "The Secretariat of the International Union of Students demands of the Japanese authorities not to accept the unreasonable demand of the Pak Jung Hi clique for suppressing Chongryun, not to enforce any surveillance over Chongryun but to guarantee the Koreans in Japan basic rights and freedom of social activities."

American Role Uncovered

U.S. imperialism had a hand in the fabrication of the "assassination attempt case."

The Americans approved of, aided and betted all the political conspiracies by the puppet clique, intended to repress any opposition moves with "anti-communism" and bolster up their colonial rule. This policy remains unchanged at all.

The would-be assassine said to a certain Japanese prior to departure from Osaka for Tokyo to undergo treatment, "I will see officials of the American CIA at Lake Hamana on my way to Tokyo." The August 20 issue of the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun reported that the police announced a secret interview of Mun with two foreigners (the word foreigner in Japan means usually an American).

The foreigners in question must speak good Japanese because he cannot speak English and Korean and must use Japanese only. The two must have fair knowledge of the anti-Pak movement within the Koreans under Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) and look interested in the south Korean situation.

Such bilingual Korean experts are to be "CIA" agents, pretending to be scholars or ministers from the U.S. mainland.

A nameless West European diplomat in Tokyo said, "The American CIA is behind Mun's assassination attempt. This information is highly reliable."

A top official in the American Embassy told an ex-Japanese envoy in Washington that the assassination attempt was a frameup. A Japanese reporter close to the Foreign Ministry said the American diplomat was a CIA official.

A U.S. CIA involvement settles the riddle of the sudden and unusual arrival in Seoul of American correspondents from Tokyo to cover the so-called "ceremony at the national theatre to commemorate the anniversary of the August 15 liberation."

A certain American reporter said privately that he had seen Mun Se Gwang enter the national theatre without any interrogation or check and another American witness said that Mun did not kill the puppet first lady.

Habib, Assistant under-Secretary of State in charges of the Far Eastern affairs, summoned to his office for talks the Japanese and south Korean puppet envoys in Washington, repeatedly on Aug. 30, Sep. 4, 12 and 13.

American Ambassador Hodgson in Tokyo met for consultations with Foreign Minister Kimura, vice-Foreign Minister Togo and the director of Asian affairs department of the Foreign Ministry, on Sept. 10, 11 and 15.

American Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, Erickson in Seoul closeted himself with the puppet premier Kim Jong Pil and puppet foreign minister Kim Dong Jo on Sep. 2, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13. He also had a series of talks with the Japanese envoy Ushiroku.

These Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis was revved up when the puppet clique and the Japanese authorities were discussing the possible repression of Chongryun as a "criminal organization," with "hire-a-mob" demonstrations taking place in south Korea, "protesting" the Japanese conduct.

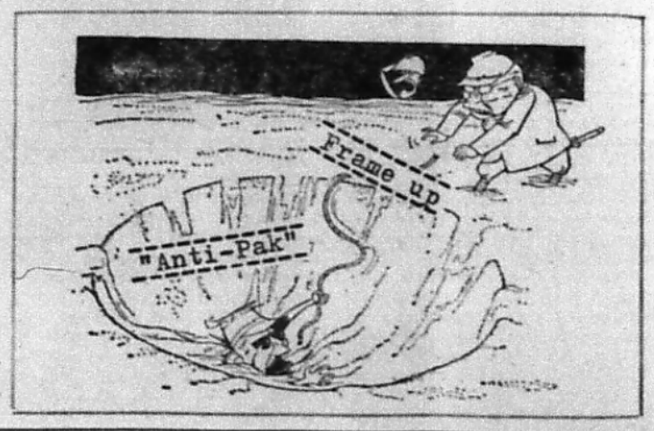
A notorious hardliner Schneider during his Sept. 15 stopover in Tokyo prodded the Japanese Government to repressing Chongryun, calling for "the need for closer friendly relations between Japan and the ROK from the long-range viewpoint."

This was followed by the visit of Shiina, vice-LDP president to Seoul as "special envoy of the Premier," which produced the pledge of Tokyo to repress Chongryun.

The south Korean dailies and other mass media stressed the "positive role of the U.S." and said that the issues were "solved thanks to the American efforts."

New American President Ford announced his plan to visit south Korea on November 22 with a view to encouraging the Pak Jung Hi clique, hard pressed at home and abroad for their fascist dictatorial rule.

The present state of affairs is: the south Korean puppets are stirring up anti-DPRK sentiments in the south, diverting public attention from their misrule, and asking the Japanese Government to crack down upon the anti-Pak movements and Chongryun, while the U.S. imperialists are wirepulling them as their masters. This is in agreement with the American policy of keeping status quo in Korea and perpetuating the division of the land, having the Koreans fight the Korgans with participation of their junior ally Japanese militarism.



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